REGISTERED No. 4.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,229—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

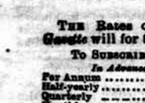
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KERANJIA, 2,060 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, on SATURDAY, the 8th June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDUS, 1,560 Tons, 143 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. FALCON, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on SATURDAY, the 8th June 1878, at 2 p. m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,560 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	22	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. "MEMFI," Capt. G. Martinolich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 12th June 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 181 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st June, 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

90.....Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 }
600 } .... „ 32 „ | 00 }.....Rs. 30 per doz.

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.
Elphinstone Circle.
RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.
Do. do. —Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Foldoni.

CASES OF ASSORTED WINES & SPIRITS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 24, Apollo Street, Bombay, will, on receipt of Rs. 20, deliver at either of the Railway Stations, or on board any steamer in Bombay, a case containing 2 bottles CHAMPAGNE, 2 of SHERRY, 2 of PORT, 2 of BRANDY, 2 of WHISKEY, and 2 of GIN, ALL SUPERIOR QUALITY.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
MANAGERS.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Price per doz. Quarts Cash Rs. 4 0
„ „ Pints.. „ „ 2 12
Bulk per Hogshead... „ „ 57 0

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
— MONGOLIA	3825	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons....10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne...24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263 450	W. W. Fenti[illegible] 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. EUROPA.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
KURRACHEE AND NAPLES.

TO sail from here about the 7th and from Kurrachee about the 15th June.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BASS'S BEER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

70 cases Bass's Beer, bottled by Foster, in quarts.
77 „ „ „ „ in pints.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, 1, 2 and 3 light hanging argand lustres, by Tucker and Sons, &c., at No. 4, Grant Road, near the Railway Station.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Grant Road, near the Railway Station, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of two Gentlemen breaking up their establishment, the same comprises star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated hot-water curry and vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, cruet, pickle and egg frames, waiter, table spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising dining table, drawing room, round, oval, side, pier, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, easy, low, folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, whatnots, toilet stands, wine and card tables, Madras pattern bedstead, camp cots, almirahs and with toilet glasses, gown stand, chests of drawers, clothes presses, dressing glasses, towel horses, 1, 2 and 3 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker, screens, table kerosine oil lamps, a double barrelled breech-loading gun by Allport, single barrelled gun by Watson, Brussels, Persian and Cambay carpets, porcelain flower pots, a mahogany semi grand pianoforte by Broadwood, figures, table ornaments, pictures, clocks, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th inst, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder,

About 175 superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, at Messrs. CRAWFORD'S Rooms on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m.,

A Mahogany square German Pianoforte, by Westermann & Co., Berlin, and a square American Pianoforte, which are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1878.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS:
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE
FINEST OLD CAMPBLETOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
Selected for the Undersigned.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above celebrated BLEND having arrived, orders for same will meet with every attention.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

2 PITCH PINE SPARS, 68 by 18 ½ and 69 by 16½; also 12 ASH OARS, 14, 16 and 12 feet long. Apply to MASTER of Barque Dochra, care of W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Steam Ship ALGITHA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the steamer from CALCUTTA and COCHIN, and are requested to apply for DELIVERY ORDER and SEND OFF BOATS WITHOUT DELAY.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents S. S. Algitha.

TO BE LET, from 10th June, for the Season or year, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, No. 9, in the Civil or Neutral Lines, Poona, at present occupied by the Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and previously by H. E. M. James, Esq. Apply to Messrs. DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS, Poona, or to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, vacated by R. P. Brunton, Esq. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Seven Tons (more or less) of GALVANIZED IRON TELEGRAPH WIRE, No. 1 B. W. G., which has been already used and is now lying at Docalee, will be received at this Office up to Noon, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant. Tenders to be marked on cover, "Tenders for purchase of Telegraph Wire."

H. IZAAK WALTON,
Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th June 1878.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) per share has been declared PAYABLE for the six months ending 31st December 1877 on application on and after FRIDAY, the 21st instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elph. Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1878.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 14.)
HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST—BOMBAY HARBOUR.
BEACON ON CHOUL KADU ROCK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a LARGE, CIRCULAR, GRAYSTONE BEACON, 20 feet in diameter and 60 feet above mean sea-level, has been ERECTED on the CHOUL KADU ROCK, off Alibagh.

The Beacon is in Latitude 18° 36′ 0″ N., and Longitude 72° 0′ 5″ E., and from it the following bearings have been taken:—

Kenery or Kundari Light-house.....N. by W. ½ W.
Temple in Kolaba Fort.....N. E.
Sangur Gurh Hill Fort.....N. E. by E. ½ E.
Kuria Fort (central summit).....S. E. ½ S.

The Rock, on which this Beacon has been placed, uncovers 9 feet at low-water spring tides, and the visible part is then about 100 feet across.

This Rock appears to have been altogether omitted on the Coast Charts, although the foul ground, known as Choul Kadu Reef, which lies 1½ miles to the South-West, or outside of it, is shown.

(Bearings are magnetic. Variation 0° 55′ Easterly in 1878.)

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr., (late I. N.)
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 22nd May 1878.

This notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—West Coast of India, Sheet IV., Kundari to Soria Pagoda, No. 736; Sheet 1, Kutch Gulf to Vidadroog, No. 2756; India, West Coast (General Chart), Kurrachee to Vingoria, No. 826; also, Admiralty West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 125; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 886.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 15.)
PERSIAN GULF.
SHOAL NEAR TUMB ISLAND (JAZIRAT TANB.)

THE following information has been received from Lieutenant A. W. STIFFE, late I. N., relating to a Shoal in the Persian Gulf, lately surveyed by that Officer:—

This Shoal, which has hitherto been shown on the Charts as a patch with 7 fathoms on it, lies about 5 miles due East of the North extreme of Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb) in Latitude 26° 17′ 0″ N., and Longitude 55° 25′ 0″ E.

It is about one mile in extent, with 30 to 40 fathoms of water all round.

The depth of the Shoal generally is from 7 to 10 fathoms, but near its centre is a patch of 4½ fathoms, about 2 cables long, and lying in a North and South direction.

The tide makes a strong ripple over it, running at the rate of 2 to 3 knots at springs.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr., (late I. N.)
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 24th May 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Entrance to the Persian Gulf No. 758; Persian Gulf, No. 2837; Indian Ocean, Sheet 2, northern portion, No. 748 b; also, Admiralty Persian Gulf Pilot, page 169; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 264.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0
Pints „ „ „ 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE now occupied by Mr. Branson. Apply to Mr. BRANSON.

FURNISHED UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET immediately for three or more months. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Prince's Dock.

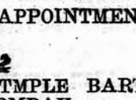
MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

J. PEARSE undertakes *House to House* delivery of BREAD, &c., in Girgaum, Grant, Falkland, Foras, Bellasis, Clare, and Farrell Roads.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO



HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TMPLE BART., K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEPOT OF FRENCH BOOTS,

No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, No 17.
ARRIVAL OF FRESH GOODS.
SHOES AND BOOTS, VERY FINE, FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF PARIS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC SALE OF HIGH CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS.

ON SATURDAY, 8th June, at 3, Sassoon Buildings (opposite Town Hall), Bombay, THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY will SELL by AUCTION about 100 Cases of their various Wines and Spirits.

All have been carefully selected in GROWERS CELLARS and include the renowned CHATEAU D'YQUEM SAUTERNE, CLOS DE VOUGEOT BURGUNDY, BERNCASTLER DOCTOR MOSELLE and STEINBERG CABINET HOCK, all wines of the highest class and not hitherto imported by any other house in India.

As many sample cases will be sold as may be required of CHAMPAGNE, STILL and SPARKLING HOCK, MOSELLE and BURGUNDIES, CLARETS, SAUTERNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, ITALIAN and AUSTRALIAN WINES, also BRANDIES (EXSHAW'S and others) old highland WHISKIES, HINKES GIN, &c.

Sale at 2 p. m. precisely, and all purchases may be returned within 10 days if not approved.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICE SUITS.

Tweed Suits	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 25
Fancy West of England Angola Suits	„ 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	„ 30

DRESS SUITS.

1st Quality, lined throughout Silk	Rs. 80	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs. 28
2nd do. do. Italian Cloth	„ 65		

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

Blue or Black Fancy Costing Frock Coat	Rs. 33	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat	Rs. 20
Do. do. do. Visiting Coat	„ 30	do. do. Vest	„ 8

TROUSERS.

Tweed Trousers	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs. 12
Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 12	White Cotton Cord Breeches	„ 12
Do. do. do. Extra quality	„ 15	Drab do. do. do.	„ 12
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers or Breeches	„ 20		

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs. 12

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per doz. Rs. 48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each Rs. 8
Coloured French Cambric	„ „ „ 48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from 13 to 14
Oxford Cloth	„ „ „ 48	Silk and Wool do.	„ „ 15
Flannel thoroughly Shrunk	each „ 7	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	from 5 to 7

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINDSOR SCARFS.
SAILOR KNOT SCARFS.
BLACK AND WHITE TIES.
PORTMANTEAUS.
RUG STRAPS.
OVERLAND TRUNKS.
UMBRELLAS.
WALKING STICKS.
SOLAR TOPIES.
WHITE AND COLOURED COTTON SOCKS
COLOURED MERINO SOCKS.
REAL MERINO UNDER-VESTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
BRACES.
COLLARS.

PRICES QUOTED ABOVE FOR CASH ONLY.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

Proprietor, Pallonjee Pestonjee.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Residents at Mr. Pallonjee's Hotels at Byculla can, when it may suit their convenience, tiffin or dine at his Victoria Hotel, Esplanade; and those residents in this Hotel can avail themselves of similar accommodation at his Byculla Adelphi Hotel.

CHARGES MODERATE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND AT BUNDER.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price Lists can be had P. P. Free on application.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR		
Railways, Canals, Collieries,	Indigo Concerns, Gas Works, Engineering Works, Tanneries, &c., &c.	Silk Filatures, Tea Gardens, Cotton & Jute Mills,

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.

Howrah, Bengal.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Barry & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. Barry & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

Now Ready.

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO
His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.
By REDNOR.
PRICE EIGHT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5TH JUNE 1878.

In the absence of any fresh political intelligence, and with no very special movements in the Home markets, we have had a very quiet day in business here and transactions in every branch have been limited.

Consols are still quoted at 96¼; French Rentes at 111¼; Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged; the London General Produce Markets are without movement, and in Seeds the only alterations are a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive and 3d. ex-Warehouse.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet, but steady, Reuter's quotations showing an advance of 1/2d. per piece in 7 lb. and 8½ lb. 39 inch Shirtings, 11 lb. 5¼ inch Shirtings and 50 inch Madapollams and ¼d. per lb. in 40s Mule Twist.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, while spot prices were unchanged throughout. It is worthy of notice, however, that the sales of Surats are still comparatively large, yesterday's business being again 1,500 lales—a scale of buying which can scarcely fail to support prices when we take into account the small supplies available.

From New York yesterday's telegram still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents. per lb., and Futures are not quoted. The Receipts at the U.S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	2,200	1,300
Four days' Receipts.....	6,000	6,300	5,800
Total since 1st Sept.	4,158,000	3,885,200	4,025,700

A withdrawal from the Bank of England of £100,000 was reported yesterday, but this evidently does not indicate any special demand for money, the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' Bank Bills being quoted at 1¿ per cent.

Bar Silver is now quoted by Reuter at 53¾d. to 53¾ per oz., thus confirming the private intelligence we reported yesterday.

Sterling Exchange was generally expected to open somewhat weaker this morning owing to advices from Calcutta of Bank Bills having been bought there by a Bank yesterday at 1s. 8¼d. for 6 months' sight, but the slightly increased firmness in Silver, and the usual indisposition to operate largerly on Council draft day, has had a steadying effect, and yesterday's rates have been maintained. For the remainder of the Mail rates will of course be mainly guided by the figures obtained for Council drafts and should they, as seems generally expected be in the neighbour hood of 1s. 8d., we shall probably see an easier tendency. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 7-16d.		per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 8¿d.		
Credits, 4 ,, ...1s. 8 11-16d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...1s. 8 11-16 to ¿d.		,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, at which a considerable business was done yesterday afternoon. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still ¿ per cent. discount.

No change has been made to day in the Bank of Bombay's rates of Interest and Discount.

Government Paper remains steady at unaltered rates, say :—Fours, Rs. 94¿; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¿.

The Share Market is quiet but firm, with a moderate business doing. Bank of Bombays have advanced to Rs. 725, Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 10 higher. In Press Companies there is no change. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba and Maangon, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 5 lower.

The Cotton Market has been very firm to-day, but only a small business has been done, and there is no practical change in prices. The season is virtually over now, and with the break of the monsoon which is expected in a few days, shipments will be about suspended. We quote :—

Good Oomra	Rs. 210	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	,, 203	,,	,,
F. F. do	,, 198	,,	,,
F.F. do	,, 189	,,	,,
Fair do	,, 179	,,	,,
Good Dhollera	,, 212	,,	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 204	,,	,,
G. F. do	,, 197	,,	,,
G. G. Dharwar	,, 215	,,	,,

Seeds are quiet and unaltered in value. We quote Linseed at Rs. 6-11, Rapeseed at Rs. 7-10 per cwt.

Freights by steamer for Liverpool are the turn steadier, consignees now holding out for 17s. 6d. per ton which, however, is only paid for small quantities. By sail the quotation remains at 17s. 6d. per ton, at which the iron ship Rajpoot has been fixed with long lay days.

Piece Goods are steady, but very quiet. No change has taken place in rates, and we are not likely to see any movement until the monsoon has well broken.

Coals remain dull at nominal prices, no fresh business having been done.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nom! Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Afra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	130 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	725
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	105

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-3/0	p. c.	286
Do. New £20 Shares.....	..	£20	13 0-14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5-7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-19/1	do.	33
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19 6-5/8	do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	690
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	705
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	480
Indian Press Co.....	1,250	250	all	14 do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	72
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	609
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	30 do	509
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	382	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	365
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	335
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	40 do	490
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	490

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,080
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,925
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	85
Bhowmaggur S. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,100
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	880
Bombay Hampand Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	275
Bronch Mills	1,500	170	all	10 p.s*	65
Colaba S. and W. Co...	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	760
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	600
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	825
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern S. Co...	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,125
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	940
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	915
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	800
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	825
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay Spand W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	315
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,280
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,190
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	265
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	828
Seriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld..	600	2,000	all	..	640
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.s*	730 xd.
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,025
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	840 xd.
Soondercas Spinning ..	450	1,000	all	75 p.s.	725
Do do. ¿ Shs.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	905
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	930
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	675 xd.

*Per S are for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,575
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	800
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	300
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	30
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Tresher and Co.....	1,000	1,250	all	14 p. ct	650
Vizgas Patcent Slip Co...	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	30

CASH BALANCES.

Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of the month of April 1878, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1877 and 1876 :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India.....	2,73,37,396	1,59,59,146	2,48,24,907
Bengal	2 09,71,286	1,49,77,151	1,78,09,721
Assam	32,76,956	26,03,860	31,30,470
British Burmah	44,85,906	38,67,000	36,38,.78
N.-W. P. & Oudh	2,37,98,993	2,10,41,758	1,77,18,431
Punjab	98,74,162	1,07,16,821	1,04,96,828
Bombay	3,69,99,587	2,94,86,587	3,06,68,984
Central Provinces..	66,15,626	51,78,571	36,28,415
Madras	3,03,34,409	2,48,94,496	2,61,21,160
Total.....	16,16,45,033	12,87,25,354	13,80,36,822

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The P. S. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur.

The ship Victoria Cross, 1,262 tons, Captain H. Oliver, will sail to-day for Bassein in ballast.

The ship Sebica, 913 tons, Captain R Mathews, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The ship Rasphgadra, 1,629 tons, Captain A. Purcell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The barque Volkyrien, 498 tons, Captain W. Claprath, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Alotha, 1,219 tons, Captain W. Barwise, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Calcutta 20th May, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Ward and one deck passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain W. Allen, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf vis Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major G. C. Sartorius, Miss Fatman and brother, Mr. and Mrs Allybin Amir, Messrs. Mahamed and Abdool Hoosein, Mrs. Whitehead, Col. Stevenson Mr. R. Barton, Mr. J. B. Robinson, and 76 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Mongolia, 1,585 tons Captain A. Coleman, which arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from London, &c., brought the following cargo :—298 boxes silver, 1 box gold coins, 5 boxes specie, 963 packages piecegoods, 103 bales twist, 27 cases umbrellas, 25 cases cochineal, 45 packages medicine, 324 packages provision, 246 packages oilmanstores, 43 packages cyder, 15 cases boots, 328 packages wine, 507 cases tinplates, 97 packages papers, 55 bottles quick silver, 517 packages beer, 108 packages whiskey, 13 packages liquor, 4 packages earthenware, 17 packages color, 2 packages glassware, 6 packages brass, 247 packages varnish, 200 kegs red lead, 25 casks salamoniac, 1,155 drums oil, 16 kegs shots, 193 packages brandy, 116 packages rum, 30 packages gin, 262 packages candles 1 case saffron, 2 packages wax, 9 packages gum, 62 packages shells, and many packages of merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
4	Algitha (s)	Barwise.....	Calcutta, May 20.
5	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Punjaub (s).....	Allen	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Rasjigadra	Purcell	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Victoria Cross, Oliver, to Bassein.
Ship Berica, Mathews, to Calcutta.
Barque Valkyrien, Claprath, to London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
31	Japan (s) ..... Smith	Hong-Kong, May 15.
Jun 1	Africa (s)..... Paterson	Bombay, May 11.
	Venice (s)..... Rhode	Hong-Kong, May 15.
	Tantallon Castle ... Hay	Algoa Bay, April 31.
	Patrie..... Bosexliaux ...	Bourbon, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

May 31.—Ships Bargany and Childers. Barques Emilie and Iskander Shah.
June 1.—Steamer Mahratta and City of Manchester. Ship Glance. Barque Anaita.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
1	Ethiopia (s).....	Bombay.
	Hindemere.....	London.
	Pachumba (s).....	Calcutta.
3	Peshawar(s).....	London.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
1	Umballa (s).....	Bombay.
	Decan (s).....	Southampton.
2	Gannet (s).....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's s s Peshawur :—To Madras—Mrs Stewart and infant, Mr Alexander, Mr Nattras, Lieut Frost, Col and Mrs Marrack.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 5.

From Liverpool.

Rydall Hall s—12 cases, 355 plates and 1,221 bundles iron, Texpal Gopejee.
Liverpool s—17 cases iron safes, Punnett and Co.
India s—50 cases ore, Cuma Ramjee.

From London.

Khiva s—10 cases sherry and 10 casks brandy, The C Bank of I A and China.
Craighforth s—470 casks copper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 7 packages medicine other sorts, Sziruffally Heptools; 4 cases needles, Knoop and Co; 6 casks zincsheets, Runchord Nagurdas; 8 casks iron wire, Essoofally Cadurbhoy; 50 boxes colored window glass, Essoofally Mamoojee.
Jennie Douglas—50 barrels pitch tar and 65 runlets tar, Currimbhoy Mocsajee; 1,925 bars hammered iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Branksome Hall s—2 casks red paint, Tycbally Chandabhoy and Co.

From Cardiff.

Zeal s—5 bundles yellow metal bolts, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

From New York.

Annie Reed—219 cases American chairs, W Dow.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 5.

For Liverpool.

Lennox—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Cape St Vincent—450 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 67 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 3,500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 70 bales wool, Hujeemal Vussenjee.
Rajpoot—115 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam Dayall; 76 bales cotton, Wamoorao Govindraw; 10 bales hides, Allarukhbhoy Sazan; 13 bales hides, Mahamed Coorjee; 45 bales wool, Vurdhewan Poonsey; 9 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 8 bales hides, Jamalbhoy Jairaz.
Europa s—170 cwts wheat, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 19 cases gum copal and 23 packages india rubber, Dhurmsey Velljee; 27 cwts stick lac, Feerbhoy Hadeejee; 178 cwts coir yarn, Dewjee Mooljee; 126 cwts cloves, Jairam Sewjee; 84 bags turmeric, Veerjee Hemraj; 30 bales pcgs, Govindram Dwarkadass; 200 bales hemp, Manockjee Shapoorjee; 50 bales wool, Dhunjee Girdhur; 28 bales wool, Amoo Durvesh; 32 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nabjee; 44 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, Govindjee Madhawjee; 58 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 6 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 121 rolls coir matting, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 6 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee.

For Falmouth.

Cape Finister—1,999¿ cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.
Zodiac—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Good Hope s—1,999¿ cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

Rose—270 cwts pepper, Vinay and Co.

For Trieste.

Pera s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Memfi s—308 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Venice.

Europa s—50 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Memfi s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Genoa.

Europa s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

For Calcutta.

Khundalla s—32 bales cotton, Moolchund Khoosal.

For Hongkong.

Zambesi s—300 cwts sandlewood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 14 packages goa bysaloes, Bowjee Coojee; 75 packages cloves, Hassonbhoy Thaver and Co; 9 cases sharkins, Ludha Dewjee; 14 cases Rehmaws and 39 cases sharkins,* Currimbhoy Ebram, 13 cases sharkins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 14 cases twist waste, Khanmahomed Nensey; 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund; 46 bales twist, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co; 40 bales twist, Muncherjee Merwanjee and Co; 11 chests opium, Sassoon J David.

For Shanghai.

Zambesi s—6 chests opium, Sassoon J David.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 4.

Lilly, Col, 1st Infantry H C, on leave, from Lingsugur.
Sargent, Surg, 2nd Cavalry H C, on leave, from Bolaram.
Featherstonehaugh, Capt, R E, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—June 5.

Gordon, Lieut, 59th Regt, to join, to Baroda.
Worthy, Capt, Staff Corps, on leave, to Khandalla.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 1.)

Mr A Marriot, District Superintendent of Police of the 5th Class in the Central Provinces, to be District Superintendent of Police of the 4th Class Mr F S Coles is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Mr E M Money is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Mr E H Man, 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr E Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr O H Brookes, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class.

The following order, dated 4th May, by the Commandant, Central India Horse, is confirmed :—

Lieut Money, 1st Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, having reported his return from famine relief duty, will officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Captain A J Bannerman on furlough, or until further ord rs. Lieut Ravenshaw, Officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander during the absence of Captain A H S Neill, on foreign service, or until further orders. Lieut Money to officiate as Staff Officer, Central India Horse, during the absence of Captain A H S Neill.

Captain Bayley, Commandant of the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, is granted 30 days' subsidiary leave of absence from the date of making over charge of his duties, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Lieut Daly, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr T J C Plowden, c s, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr H L St Barbe, c s, Officiating Political Assistant 1st Class and Assistant Resident, Mandalay, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted to Bhamo, with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Mr Cooper.

His Excellency the Most Exalted Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India hereby announces that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honorable John Strachey, k c s i, c s, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the said Most Exalted Order.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following temporary appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—Lieut C Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Forces, to officiate as Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain H S Brownrigg, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Lieut Col H A Little, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 31st May.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut Lyons-Montgomery, 33rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Goorkha Regt.

Lieut-Col C J Richards, Madras Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 13th April.

Major A S Hunter, R A, Chief Garrison Instructor, to officiate as Director of Garrison Instruction in India, in addition to his other duties.

Captain S Murray, R A, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, vice Captain S Cargill, on leave. Captain L R S James, R A, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, vice Captain Murray.

Lieut-Col J V Hunt, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, vice Major Chester, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Captain R Patch, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Lieut E Palmer, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Major O M Graham, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Captain A E Badcock, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Captain P H Thomas, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Lieut P A Buckland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Captain W J Younden, Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, vice Major J D Macpherson, Squadron Officer and Officiating Squadron Commander, on special service.

Lieut G Pycroft, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, on probation, vice Captain Younden. Lieut C F Gambier, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant.

Major H M Pratt, Wing Commander, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 1st Punjab Infantry vice Major C E Stewart, proceeding on furlough.

Captain F E Hastings, Wing Officer and Officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Commander 2nd Sikh Infantry, vice Major Pratt. Lieut W F C C Plowden, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Captain Hastings.

Lieut A F Preston, R A, Officiating Subaltern, No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Subaltern.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgeon-Major W W Galloway, Medical Officer, 45th N I, private affairs, for two years.

Captain T Nicholls, Wing Officer, 32nd N I, private affairs, for eighteen months.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon G A Oliphant, in veterinary charge of the Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, private affairs, for eighteen months.

Captain B J Gunning, R E, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch for eighteen months, one year and fifty-two days on private affairs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Eicke, Accountant, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade, and transferred from the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr W J Britts is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr P Rainier is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Superintendent of Traffic in Class IV of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and posted to the Central System of State Railways.

Mr A Morton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the Central System of State Railways.

Mr R Small is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

Captain G W Oldham, R E, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, for the period during which Major C J Smith, R E, acts as Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Madras, or until further orders.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 31.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Umritsar on the 11th May, Gunner Watt, R A, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Fort Govindgarh, Umritsar, on or about the 21st April, used violence against Acting Bombardier Edward Wyatt, of the same battery, by striking him in the face with a knife, and therewith wounding him; and in having therewith afterwards wounded the said Acting Bombadier in the hand, the said Acting Bombardier Edward Wyatt being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

2nd With having, at Fort Govindgarh, Umritsar, on or about the 21st April, been drunk.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner guilty of the 1st charge. Guilty of the 2nd charge.

Sentence—The Court sentences the prisoner, to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years.

Approved and Confirmed—The graver part of this offence would not have been committed had Acting Bombardier Wyatt discharged his duty in a strict and correct manner. The prisoner is a young soldier, and his character has hitherto been fair; I therefore commute the sentence of five years' penal servitude to one of two years' imprisonment with hard labor.

Fred. P. Haines, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 8th, 8h. 45·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th.	6	5 24	6 33	2 25 m	8 37 m
				3 15 a	9 34 a
Fri.	7	5 24	6 33	3 26 m	9 32 m
				4 4 a	10 31 a
Sat.	8	5 24	6 34	4 36 m	10 31 m
				5 6 a	11 39 a
Sun.	9 Whit Sunday.	5 24	6 34	5 56 m	11 53 m
				6 6 a	...
Mon.	10	5 24	6 35	7 13 m	0 45 m
				7 4 a	1 6 a
Tues.	11 St. Barnabas.	5 24	6 35	8 23 m	1 42 m
				8 1 a	2 18 a
Wed.	12 1st Summer Ember day	5 24	6 35	9 21 m	2 33 m
				8 54 a	3 16 a

SURGEON-DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PAYNE—May 12th, at Bournemouth, the wife of Henry Wood Payne, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ALLI ABDOOLLA—June 4th, at Bellasis Road, Mrs. Ali Abdoolla, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WELSH—JAMES—June 5th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., Surgeon Major J. T. Welsh, M. D., to Harriet Thadia, daughter of G. C. Myers, Esq., Montrose, and widow of the late Surgeon Major R. W. James, M. D., Bombay Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—May 31st, at Naini Tal, the wife of Brevet Major A. H. A. Gordon, 65th Regiment, Station Staff officer at Naini Tal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRUICKSHANKS—SHORTT—May 15th, at St Mathias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev D. W. Kidd, assisted by the Rev C. E. Kennett, Edwin G. Cruickshanks, to Laura, eldest daughter of the late Apothecary H. Shortt.

GRANT—BIRD—June 1st, at St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev D. W. Kidd, assisted by the Rev W. H. Hubbard, Douglas Grant, Esq., Solicitor, Madras, to Kate Emma, third daughter of W. C. Bird, Esq., of Woodbourne, Octacamund.

DEATHS.

HUNTLY—June 1st, at Madras, Mr. J. S. E. Huntly, aged 46 years.

RANSON—May 31st, at Calicut, Ralph Ranson, late Government Telegraph Department, aged 39 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1878.

The policy of despatching Indian troops to Malta is being closely examined in England from economical as well as constitutional points of view. Military men have already called attention to the pay anomaly, the Indian troops being called upon to do European duty for the (comparatively speaking) handsome rates of pay allowed in this country, while the English troops working side by side with them get no more than the ordinary War Office allowances. As an example, the officer commanding the 2nd Goorkhas will draw about £1,700 per annum, while the officer commanding the 71st Highlanders Light Infantry will receive something under £400, a sum which is said to be less than the salary drawn by the junior subaltern of the Goorkha Regiment. The subject will probably be put aside by the War Office, as it is an exceedingly difficult and awkward one to decide; and, as a correspondent of the *Times* says, we may be sure that the pay of the Malta garrison will not be increased to prevent the anomaly, and that the Indian allowances to the native corps will not be reduced. The authorities will just leave things as they are, on the principle that if a blunder has been perpetrated through want of foresight the best thing to do is to ignore it; and for this reason we may feel certain that no attempt will be made to assimilate to the English rate of pay the pay drawn by the European artillerymen who have accompanied the Expedition. Of course, it is an anomaly that the European soldiers taken from India should be drawing Indian rates of pay while their comrades who have come from England instead of India are drawing the ordinary War Office allowances; and it is not less an anomaly that the sepoys are getting better pay than the English troops, with whom, as fighting material, they can scarcely be compared. But we do not see how the anomalies can be removed. A bargain is a bargain. Indian troops are promised so much pay, and it is clear that that pay they ought to get wherever they go, and as for the European troops called for from India we presume that in the eyes of the War Office authorities they still belong to India, and that they will belong to India until the whole regiment is formally sent to England in accordance with the prescribed arrangements of the roster, and that until that time arrives they will be entitled to the Indian rate of pay.

These economical questions are, however, of vastly inferior importance to the constitutional question which has sprung out of Lord Beaconsfield's summons to the Indian troops without the previous consent of Parliament. The most favourable view to take of the movement of Indian troops to Malta is to suppose that it may be part of a grand scheme conceived by Lord Beaconsfield to make India an integral portion instead of a mere outlying possession of the British Empire. The *Spectator*, which has taken a conspicuous part in opposing this new policy of sending troops from India to Europe, admits that a scheme of this kind would be one of brilliant audacity, and there can be no doubt it is worth the careful attention of English statesmen. The doctrine of finality is one that Liberals should be careful of using in politics and it may be said that there is something of political pedantry in laying down the rule that the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JUNE 4.

The Emperor William continues progressing favourably.

CHANGES IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 4.

Ruchdi Pasha has been dismissed and Safvet Pasha appointed Grand Vizier in his place, besides retaining the post of Foreign Minister.

Phosphore Mustapha Pasha has been appointed Minister for War.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S INTENDED VISIT TO BERLIN.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liberal party and the Liberal journals are opposed to Lord Beaconsfield going to the Berlin Congress.

The *Times* approves the step because it will place England on an equality with the other Great Powers, and regards the invitations to the Congress as a great triumph of English statesmanship.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 5.

Prince Gortschakoff has recovered from his illness and will attend the Congress in company with Count Shouvaloff.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE TURKISH FORTRESSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 5.

The Russian Military authorities have again demanded of the Porte the destruction of the fortresses.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

The Porte has refused to grant an armistice to the Cretan insurgents.

THE RESULT OF THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby :—

Sefton	1
Insulaire	2
Childeric	3

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

MALTA, JUNE 4.

The Trinacria, Narcissus, Marina, and Seto forth have arrived from Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 4, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dholleras	5d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-0
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1½
40 lbs. Mule Twist	10½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. do.	80
5 per cent. do.	89
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	111⅝
Bar Silver	53⅛ to ½

About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Arrival—Alabama.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 5.

CANNANORE, 5-20 p.m.—Weather rainy ; wind S. ; thermometer max. 87 ; min. 76 ; W. B. 80 ; barometer 29·82. Fall of rain 51 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast ; wind N. W. thermometer 89·6 ; barometer 29·864. Fall of rain ; cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind N.E., N.W.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. ; thermometer 96 ; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind S.W. moderate ; thermometer 95.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅞d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16 to ⅞d.	,,

THE two 18-ton guns are still only half way on the road to Malabar Point. The second one was dragged yesterday evening along the Queen's Road to the foot of Malabar Hill by means of the same agency that was employed the day before with the other gun—viz., a steam-roller and the stalwart arms of 100 European artillerymen. There must be a strange lack of ordinary mechanical resources in this country when such means have to be used to transport for a distance of a few miles any of the great guns now manufactured in England. It might be desirable for the Indian Government, when they indent for more of the guns, to order at the same time carriages on which they may be drawn from one part of Bombay to another.

THE hearing of the case against Mr. C. Dewey, late Goods Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, on charges of receiving illegal gratifications as a public servant, was continued yesterday before the Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee ;—Janardhun, a clerk under Mr. Dewey, being charged at the same time with abetment of the offence. Two more witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The second—and by far the more important—witness was Narayan Krushna, a consignment clerk and head loading foreman under Mr. Dewey, who was apparently made by the prosecution Queen's evidence. He said that he gave orders to merchants for waggons according to *chits* sent him by Mr. Dewey ; and that he did so knowing, as he did know, that the consequence of disobedience would be his dismissal. Mr. Branson, for the prosecution, said he thought a sufficient *prima facie* case had been established, and that he did not intend to call any more evidence except a mehta who is now in Cutch. The Magistrate expressed his intention to commit the prisoners if a *prima facie* was made out against them. The case was postponed for a fortnight for the mehta's evidence. Another information was sworn to against Mr. Dewey by another Hindoo merchant yesterday.

WE regret to learn of the death at Wellington, last Friday, of Assistant Surgeon Charles John O'Neill, Army Medical Department.

A PASSENGER on board the Messageries Steamer Peiho, homeward bound, writes to a Ceylon paper, that they have "a living wonder on board in the person of a Chinese giant, who is going to the Paris Exhibition on spec. He stands over 7½ feet high, and is supposed to weigh over 40 stone! As no berth is long enough for him he has to sleep on the table."

WE learn by telegraph, that on the 3rd instant there was a State dinner at Mysore on the occasion of the Maharajah's marriage, and that the display of fireworks was a brilliant success. On the 4th there was a dinner and ball at the Residency, and a State procession, the enjoyment of which, however, was not so perfect as was anticipated in consequence of two pandals having been totally burnt.

THE following particulars of Mr. Fuller, who has been missing since the 17th ultimo, appear in the Ooty paper :—"Rs. 100 reward will be given for information as to the whereabout of Mr. A. R. Fuller, who was last seen at the 3rd milestone from Gudalur on his way walking to [illegible]ah, at 1-30 p. m., on the 17th May. Personal description as follows :—Height 5-10 in. ; age 21 ; complexion, dark ; slight moustaches ; sharp features ; eyes, dark bluish grey ; dress, light check suit ; white helmet ; long black riding boots, black belt, with revolver attached ; English made hunting spurs, with large country made rowels. His photograph can be seen at Southwick, Ootacamund."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Madras Times* from Mysore, says :—"All natives regard the fall of rain as a very good omen, and the excessive fall of rain here just before the commencement of the ceremonies in connection with His Highness the Rajah's marriage is regarded as the 'smiles of fortune' by all ; notwithstanding this I learn His Highness has expressed his desire that the opinions of as many astrologers as can be got together should be taken ; and in furtherance of this view the necessary instructions have been sent out to various parts of India summoning them to attend a conference at Mysore." It is said that some of the Rajah's people are in Madras with the express purpose of taking up to Mysore as many astrologers as are willing to attend His Highness.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to change the official designation of Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., from "Director General of Gazetteers" to that of "Director General of Gazetteers and Statistics."

How can Lord Beaconsfield expect to be lucky with his Cabinet of thirteen ?—that is the question asked by *Truth*.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from New York, says :—"And now we have the champion lunatic, Mr. J. Duff (*sic*) Henderson, who has undertaken to walk 25,000 miles in two years, and who completed his first forty miles on the 1st of May in seven hours and fifty-four minutes, in Toronto, Canada."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S illness is said to be entirely the effect of worry and chagrin. The Czar, too, is in a state of almost dangerous irritation and suppressed excitement. He attributes all the dangers of the present *imbroglio* to the "cursed meddling of a parcel of fanatical women."

Truth says :—A Conservative offered last week to wager one hundred pounds to fifty, that Lord Salisbury would be Prime Minister before Lord Derby. I took the bet. I cannot say that I regard Lord Derby as a perfect Foreign Secretary in critical times, but his resignation raised him in my opinion. It convinced me that he was not prepared to be a mere dummy for the sake of office, whereas Lord Salisbury either has no distinct views, or is ready to subordinate these views to personal ambition.

Vanity Fair says :—Private letters from Teheran give a somewhat unsatisfactory account of the internal state of affairs in Persia. During the last absence of the Shah in Europe, fears were entertained of a rising among the people, who are not well disposed to the Kajar dynasty, and the probability of an outbreak on this present occasion appears to be anticipated by the fact that large camps have been formed in the neighbourhood of the principal towns. The discontent prevailing among the soldiery, who are rarely if ever paid, manifested itself too openly the day previous to the Shah's departure. A large party of soldiers approached his Majesty's carriage to present a petition requesting their arrears of pay or permission to return to their villages near Ispahan, which had been devastated by a recent inundation. The petitioners, not satisfied with the proud answer that their prayer would be considered, closed round the carriage, and an affray ensued with the Shah's attendants. By the Shah's order the soldiers were seized, and several strangled on the spot. The remainder were beaten with iron rods, and had their ears cut off. To calm the tumult caused by this incident, the Shah was compelled to grant indemnities to the families of the killed and wounded, but alarm is felt lest the malcontents may take advantage of the Shah's absence to bring on a revolution.

Truth says :—It strikes me that "murder, regarded as a fine art" has made very little progress since De Quincy wrote his famous chapter under this heading, and I cannot congratulate M. Chantrelle, who has been condemned to death for poisoning his wife, upon having carried out his plan with intelligence. He bought some opium, administered it to Madame Chantrelle, after insuring her life, then broke a gas pipe in her room, sent for a doctor, and explained to him that she had been poisoned by inhaling coal-gas. But there were stains of opium on the bed occupied by Madame Chantrelle, and the gas-pipe showed that the breakage had been intentional. As the effects of coal-gas and opium are much the same, no fault is to be found with the general outline of the scheme, but from an artistic point of view it was spoilt in the details. M. Chantrelle's style, as Mr. Disraeli said of Lord Salisbury's sarcasm, wanted finish.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA'S" KOTAH MASSACRES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, MAY 30.

I KNOW positively that a party of people (whether villagers or merchants I know not), with their escort, consisting of two or three sowars, were being attacked by a large gang of dacoits, and that, several having been killed, a police sowar rode up to entreat two officers who were out shooting and encamped close by to come to their assistance as the people were being robbed and killed. With the assistance of these two gentlemen the defenders, having taken courage, beat off the marauders, killing several in retribution for those of their own party who had been slaughtered first.

The officers have received the thanks of the Kotah Government. I do not know whether with their own hands they killed any one, but their mere presence seems to have, at all events, turned the day in favour of an almost defenceless encampment of quiet people.

WITH THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUEZ, MAY 20.

My last letter was posted at Aden ; we did not anchor but stopped for a short time only. Two steam launches came off to us and a cutter from the Flagship Undaunted ; the latter brought us the last newspapers from England. No alteration in our destination is made so far, and we are still bound for Malta. The Canara, towing the Baron Colonsay, came in with us and left Aden harbour before we did ; we also saw the St Osyth, with the Clydesdale and Helen Scott in tow, leaving Aden as we came in. The St. Osyth had broken down owing to her steam pipes leaking, and had been detained at Aden for repairs ; although she left some little time before us, we caught her up again during the night, and left her out of sight. The next day, she with her consorts appeared to be steering at right angles to our course, as if she intended to take a passage outside the island of Jebel Zooker. From her slow progress it appears probable that she is still in difficulties about her engines.

It is unfortunate for the F.2 men to be so delayed, but it may enable them to show a clean bill of health at Suez and thereby escape the quarantine that they would be otherwise possibly liable to. The report at Aden was that no case of cholera had occurred on board for six days ; so we may hope that they are clear of the fell disease, and this delay will give them a better chance of being quite free from all suspicion of infection by the time they arrive at Suez. A rather good story was told at Aden, that some of the young officers with the Expedition had been impressed with the idea that a paternal and indulgent Government had decided that all liquor drunk by the officers would be paid for by the State ; and the result was, that these too confiding young gentlemen drank nothing worse than champagne at all hours of the day until the supply of that sparkling and enticing fluid had "gie'ed out," as our American friends have it, and fortunately for their pockets they were reduced to the cheaper and more homely drinks. As we steamed along, we noticed the new batteries that have been raised since last we visited Aden. We never count guns, as it is information that none of your readers will be much the better for, unless they are friends of our enemies, and then the information might be too useful, so we will only state that the place looks ready to repel any number of ships that might like to try conclusions with it. There was no political news of importance to be gained during our flying visit. You will perhaps have heard of the *émeute* on board the Oriflamme. Some of the sailors broke open the store of liquor, and when drunk tried to set the ship on fire. We could not learn particulars as to the course pursued to stop them, but they were taken on shore at Aden and tried, and are now undergoing a term of imprisonment there. They must regret having rendered themselves liable to such a punishment in such a place, as imprisonment in Aden must be a fearful thing to undergo. As soon as we had received our visitors, and heard that there were no new orders for us, we steamed ahead once more, and as I write this, Aden is fast sinking out of sight. We got all the telegrams that have been received since we left Bombay, and some of the officers amused themselves by writing the principal items they contained on a blackboard to be read by the officers on board the St. Mildred. This is one of the many amusements on board the ships. The board, a large black shutter, is suspended by a rope, near the stem of the steamer, the message is written large with white chalk, and read with binoculars. Sometimes a good deal of chaff is written and read, at other times serious messages are passed, and when too long for the space on the board the letters from the International Signaling Code are substituted for words with great success. The game of Bull is very popular always, and has gained quite a historical reputation since the Prince of Wales paid a visit to India. He was very fond of playing it during the voyage. It is a game that requires much skill and dexterity, and great is the chaff when the unfortunate thrower places his quoit over one of the bull's heads that graces the two top corners of the board.

We run from 6 to 9 knots an hour, generally about 8 knots, and that is probably our average ; head-winds in the Red Sea, though pleasant, are a hindrance with two heavy ships in tow. We pass the time agreeably enough, and the sight of an occasional steamer passing is an additional excitement. One might think that we had seen enough of land to last us for some little time, but it was amusing to see the telescopic efforts of the officers and landsmen on board to catch the first glimpse of it, that looked more like a cloud, a little more dense that the surrounding ones, than anything else. Your true-born Briton will strain his neck out of a window and his eyes round impossible corners to get a small glimpse of the sea when he is in quest of seaside apartments ; and directly he gets out to sea, and has lost sight of land for a few days, he has an equal anxiety to make out the first peep of the land.

As soon as the papers, received at Aden, had been read, it was determined to pass them on to the officers on board the St. Mildred and Hannibal. A sodawater bottle had been tried, but the great pressure of the water or a passing fish had smashed two, so now a tin case is tied to a long line, a life-buoy is also made fast to the rope to make it float, and the letters and papers being safely deposited in the tin case it is thrown into the sea, and the long rope runs out at a great pace ; the life-buoy is soon alongside the St. Mildred and fished up by them. By this means a flying or rather swimming post is established between the two ships, and anything required can be hauled from one to the other.

The 9th Band plays regularly on the quarter deck ; the music sounds to great advantage as the deck has the effect of a sounding board. Many of the airs and waltzes we last heard at the Gymkhana in Bombay, and as we lounge in a long easy chair with eyes closed, the memory of the scene is brought back by the strains of the music. The graceful movements of the rinkers as they whirl past, and the friendly faces amongst the on-lookers come back as in a dream. Music hath charms, and one of its greatest is its power of bringing vividly before the mind's eye the scenes that have been associated with it. How the sound of a particular waltz will recall in a moment the partner with whom you most loved to dance it, her very face and form seem to come before you, and you feel once more the delicate pleasure of the night you first heard it. Much of the music the band on board plays is thus associated with scenes amongst our Bombay friends, and is, therefore, a double source of pleasure to us. On the 15th we spoke Her M's gunboat Wild Swan. Early in the morning she hoisted the signal "a pleasant voyage to you" as a parting salutation ; all her sails were set ; she has a screw propeller, but they seldom use steam except on an emergency.

The chief engineer on board our ship is evidently a clever fellow, and is quite an enthusiast about his ship and her power of steaming. He is very much annoyed that the Canara, with the Baron Colonsay in tow, has steamed away out of sight, and amuses us by his anxiety and determination to over-take her again. There is no mistaking where he hails from when he declares that the Canara is "only just away yonder begout the brae, and as soon as we get to the top o' it we shall see her plain enoogh." By the brae he means the horizon below which her top masts disappeared some days ago. We had to stop for two hours to repair some slight defect in the engines, so that our chance of seeing her again "the tother side the brae" are less than ever ; still he clings to the hope with characteristic faith in the powers of his Nancy, as he loves to call the ship. A peep at the books that are scattered about the skylights and chairs on the quarter deck shows the serious interest the various officials on board take in the work before them. One a thick volume, we dip into, and find it is on the subject of gun-shot wounds, and many are the simple expedients for the comfort of the poor wounded soldiers that its leaves disclose. For purely a surgical work, but we often see it in the hands of the officers, as if they too were preparing to render such assistance as a layman can in these cases. A covered book attracts our attention ; this proves to be "The soldier's pocket book for field service" by Major General Sir G. Wolseley, and what a useful work it appears to be. In its small compass are to be found hints and suggestions for every possible emergency, beginning with advice to officers with regard to their bearing towards their men—and excellent advice too ; it carries one through every phase of actual warfare. We notice that this is much studied by all the officers on board, from General Ross downwards ; his example in matters of study is one that all others do well to follow. Other books there are, some with the well known yellow cover of the cheap library novels. These are for recreation, as the old adage of all work and no play is well remembered. Chess is a great resource with the officers ; it is played with great earnestness, and watched by those who are not actually engaged in the mimic warfare with close interest. Many a lesson in strategy can be learnt on the chess board, and the game is well calculated to instil the necessity for coolness under difficulties and patience in adversity.

As we near Suez the wind rises and the sea becomes very rough. One night the head-wind was so strong that we were obliged to slacken the speed of the engines to save the two ropes, and change our course to enable sails to be set and a run for a lee shore to be made ; this, of course, delayed us. The night on deck on the night when this occurred was very striking. Roused by the noise we went up to the quarter deck to see what was going on. The steamer was at a stand-still, the screw propeller working fiercely in its vain endeavours to force her against the head-wind and the heavy seas that were dashing against her bows. The three ships were rising and falling in regular succession as the huge rollers passed under them. The tow ropes, strained and stretched to their utmost, appeared as if they must yield to the tension and part. Looking down from the stern of the ship, a broad expanse of foam of dazzling whiteness, churned by the propeller that was making some forty revolutions a minute, was seen all round the stern-post and for several yards on either side. The hawsers groan and creak in an ominous manner, from twelve inches in circumference they are reduced to nine ; it seems impossible they can hold out much longer, and if they part the two ships that are held by them will be adrift, and to get hold of them again will be a work of great labour and considerable risk to all concerned. Just when matters appeared most serious Captain Stead gave his judicious orders. Our steamer's engines are eased and a signal lamp run up to order sail to be set on the St. Mildred and Hannibal. The course being altered, so as to let the sails fill at the same time, one by one the white sails rise in the bright moonlight. The cheery voices of the sailors as they sing out at their work gives one a feeling of confidence. The rolling and pitching becomes less as the ships feel the steadying influence of the wind on the sails, and we are well under weigh again. Our sailors are certainly fellows that a nation may be proud of ; ready at all times for every emergency, they never seem at a loss what to do under any circumstances that may arise, and all is done in a methodical quiet manner that all who witness must admire.

We arrived all well at Suez this morning. As we approached the place all put on their uniforms, and the red coats on board much enhanced our military appearance. The health officers were the first to board us, and these were followed by Major J. G. Watts and some ladies. The ships are gone on through the Canal. By private letters from Port Said we learn that the first ship to arrive there was the Goa, towing the Duke of Athole. She arrived on the 18th May at 6-30 a. m., then cosled, taking in about 400 tons of coal ; she also took in her water, and then at 9-30 p.m. towed the Athole alongside the Minotaur, and during the night, or very early next morning, left Port Said, destination unknown, said to be Malta. The next in order to pass into the Canal was the Madura, with the Hospodar, on the morning of the 18th ; on the evening of the same day followed the Suez, with the Brambletye ; on the morning of the 19th the Canara, with Baron Colonsay, went on ; and this morning, the 20th, at about 9 a.m., the Bengal, with the Oriflamme, was wending her way in the same direction, her smoke being just visible as we entered the harbour. We merely stop for water and then start for Port Said, where we shall take in coal. All are in the highest spirits at finding that we are not to stop in Egypt, which was at one time considered by one of the officers on board as more than probable. It was amusing to hear all the arguments, *pro* and *con*, and certainly the former appeared to be rather in favour of a stay in Egypt. The last boat is leaving us for shore, so this must close. My next will be from Malta perhaps, but still there is a doubt.

PORT SAID, MAY 22.

At about 4 o'clock, and just after I had seen my last letter off at Suez, we entered the Canal, and were closely followed by the St. Mildred and Hannibal, each towed by a small tug. One would have thought that once fairly under steam there would have been an end to all chance of being asked for *bucksheesh* by any of the inhabitants of Suez, but no. We had no sooner entered the narrow part of the Canal, then we espied a few miserable looking huts ; a man and three boys issued from one of them, and having made some slight alteration in their dress to fit them for a long run, they started alongside of us, running over a somewhat difficult country as hard as they could go to keep up with us, and, gasping out "Bucksheesh !" "Bucksheesh !" "All right", at intervals, kept up the pursuit as long as they had breath and strength left. The man was a fine broad-shouldered big-chested fellow, evidently equal to a considerable amount of labour, but preferred, I suppose, to beg for his living. They did not receive anything on this occasion, although they must have run more than a mile in the vain hope. By what process of reasoning can these people expect that they have only to follow us a little way and demand *bucksheesh* to induce us to put our hands into our pockets and give them money ? Are they of such a generous disposition that they judge others by themselves ? If we give to them do they deliver up to the first *bucksheesh* monger they meet ? In our experience it is very rarely that any one is inclined to give them what they ask for, and nine times out of ten they get nothing ; but they are just as pertinacious as ever, and beg from the next passers-by with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. We had only proceeded a few miles, when we were stopped by signal at one of the guard houses, and as the coming ships that wanted to pass us did not arrive, we were compelled to remain all night. The silence and perfect quietness of the ship was quite oppressive, but it enabled all hands to get a good sleep. At about 4 o'clock the next morning two steamers passed us ; one, a very large one, with four masts. As soon as they were gone we started once more on our way. We saw a mirage that was certainly more like water than those seen in India usually are, and one of the officers of the 9th would not believe it was anything else, and it was not till he had lost a bottle of simpkin on the event—the question being referred to the captain for decision—that he was convinced that it was only a mirage. We were proceeding at a good 5 miles an hour when we touched the ground forward ; in backing off the rudder struck the other side, and the result was that the patent steering arrangement on the quarter-deck was smashed to bits, the great iron screw and the side levers being twisted up and bent, and the thick solid iron bearing broken up like sealing wax. It was wonderful how quickly matters were put to rights. The chief engineer and his men were soon at work on it. The wreck of the ingenious wood-covering was cleared away, the huge iron bars and screws taken out, and all packed away snug and comfortable, and the wedge apparatus being uninjured, in a very short time we were moving on. It is difficult to understand how so slight a touch of the soft bank of the Canal could have so completely smashed up—for there is no other word for it—the massive iron of the steering machine.

We steamed into Port Said on the evening of the 21st. The 13th Bengalees who were in before us crowded the decks and sides of the S.S. Bengal and gave us a hearty cheer as we passed them, which you may be sure was as heartily responded to by the 9th sepoys. It was too late to land that evening, so we waited till next morning. The General kindly gave permission for the non-cooking men to land for the purpose of cooking their food, as these poor fellows had not eaten anything but parched grain and sugar with a little ghee, since they left Bombay. The opportunity was hailed with delight, two large barges were alongside by 5 a.m., and the men were speedily on board, a steam tug took them in tow, and in a few minutes they were all safely landed. A grand preliminary bathe and washing of clothes and then a general feasting ensued, the shore being covered with little fires, the fuel for which each man had taken with him from the ship. After several hours spent on the sands, the whole party came off in the barges, cheering lustily as they came alongside again and giving evident demonstrations that they had thoroughly enjoyed their picnic. We had here an opportunity of gaining a few particulars about the little excitement on board the Oriflamme. It appears that few of the sailors were "in it." The Engineers' tools and belongings of the Sappers and Miners on board were stored between decks. The men knew that a cask of rum was stowed away near the stern of the same deck, and with much labour they worked a regular tunnel through and under the aforesaid tools, &c., just big enough for one man to pass up to the rum barrel ; they then got very drunk, and when an attempt was made to put them in irons, they resisted with knives ; but they were over-powered by the European Engineers' men attached to the Sappers' Company, ably assisted by the little Goorkahs. At Aden they were tried and sentenced to one month's imprisonment—only a slight punishment for a grave offence. There was a rather alarming report flying about the place when we arrived, that the Customs officer on searching a coaling steamer, lately arrived from England, had discovered a barrel of that fearful explosive dynamite, concealed amongst the coal. We made enquiries on the subject, and from what we could learn it appears that the story had been very much exaggerated ; that what was really found was a small consignment of gunpowder that was to have been smuggled on shore here for one of the shopkeepers. The authorities are on the alert, and ships will find it difficult to repeat the experiment. The Admiral, Lord John Hay, came to call on General Ross, and took him and his staff back to the Minotaur. The General went all over the ship, and all the men on board, over 1,000, were mustered on the south of June 1877 with a *chit* from Mr. Dewey for ten waggons. I gave Lukhumsey the waggons. This other *chit* was also brought me by Lukhumsey for fifteen waggons to Kirkee. It is endorsed by Vishnoo Punt. Lukhumsey told me he did not want waggons to Kirkee ; and he went to Mr. Dewey. The next day when Mr. Dewey came to Carnac Bunder, he told me to load some waggons for Lukhumsey for Bellary and Adoni. I don't know if these waggons were subscribed for the Kirkee waggons. I don't remember how many waggons I gave for Bellary. Lukhumsey told me he had paid money to Janardhun. He said he had been to Janardhun's house ; that Janardhun introduced him to Mr. Dewey ; and that he got the *chit* from the latter. He told me so when he got the *chit* for ten waggons. Some of the *chits* sent me by Mr. Dewey are lost. On the second occasion, he told me he gave some money to Mr. Dewey and got the *chit*. He said he had been to Mr. Dewey's bungalow and paid him money. He told me once he had paid money to a young lady at Mr. Dewey's bungalow. Sicca Khaya once raised a quarrel about the waggons given to Lukhumsey's firm. I interfered and settled the quarrel by giving other waggons to Sicca Khaya.

Mr. Branson.—Did Lukhumsey give you any present for settling the dispute ?

Witness.—I decline to answer the question.

Mr. Branson [smiling.]—Then I won't press it.

Witness.—I don't remember if the lists were altered. They were never altered except by the *chits*.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Budroodin declined to cross-examine the witness, as the magistrate expressed his intention to commit the accused to the Sessions if a *prima facie* case was made out against them.

Lukhumsey Poonsey, recalled by Mr. Branson, said.—I produce the cash book of the firm of Tejpall Godoo. In this account Rs. 39 are debited to Vishnoo and Rs. 50 to Janardhun. Rs. 103 are debited to the account of waggons to Poona. The mehta who wrote the Rs. 60 is here, the other mehta is not here. He is at Cutch.

The Magistrate.—Can you bring him by next Wednesday ?

Mr. Branson.—I think of calling him at the Sessions trial.

The Magistrate.—I will rather have him here, if possible. Postpone to Wednesday fortnight if you cannot get him in a week.

Mr. Branson, who said he had no more evidence at present, agreed to produce the mehta this-day [Wednesday] fortnight. The case was accordingly postponed for a fortnight.

Mr. Branson.—When will your Worship proceed with the other case ?

The Magistrate.—I will rather see the result of this case at the Sessions.

Mr. Branson.—The other case does not depend upon this.

The Magistrate said still the evidence would be nearly the same ; and if the result of the one was adverse to the prisoner, he supposed the railway company might not consider it necessary to proceed on the other charge.

After looking, however, at the information in the other case, which Mr. Branson said was different, and on which more evidence could be got, his Worship agreed to hear the other case next Wednesday.

Lukhumsey Poonsey applied for permission to take away his books, without which he was put to great inconvenience. The Magistrate, however, refused the application in the interests of justice. At Mr. Walker's request, an order was made for an inspection of the books to-day.

FURTHER INFORMATION AGAINST MR. DEWEY.

A further information was laid by Nurse Narron, who said,—I am accountant of the firm of Leelachdhur Javerchund, the business of which is carried on in the Fort. In the beginning of the monsoon of 1877, one Veerappa, a merchant of Bellary, had a large quantity of grain in Bombay in the hands of the firm of Leelachdhur Javerchund. The moonim of the firm was Kesswjee Dewjee. He is dead now. The cashier is Moolchund Lalljee. A man named Howarna, a servant of Veerappa, was then in Bombay looking after his master's Goods. I applied to Mr. Dewey to give me waggons to load Hawarna's grain, but he would not give me. Hawarna accompanied me sometimes when I made the applications to Mr. Dewey. We found that, although we could not get waggons, other merchants used to get them ; and on making enquiries we found that Mr. Dewey used to charge money for giving waggons. Thereupon I and Hawarna decided to give some money to Mr. Dewey and get waggons, as the grain was being damaged, and Hawarna wanted to send it off at once. I and Hawarna thereupon obtained from the cashier Moolchund Lalljee a sum of Rs. 40 to be paid to Mr. Dewey, and we went to Mr. Dewey's house. We saw Mr. Dewey. I said to him that the grain was rotting and asked him to give us waggons. Howarna also said so. He then asked me to give Mr. Dewey the Rs. 40 and ask for eight waggons. I gave to Mr. Dewey the money and asked for waggons, when he threw the notes down. We waited there when Mr. Dewey left the room and went into an inner room. Directly an old woman came out of the room, and picked up the money, and went into the inner room where Mr. Dewey was. Directly afterwards Mr. Dewey came out of the room and asked me to give him some names which I gave. He then told us to go. I and Hawarna saw him again at the Carnac Bunder, and he told us he would give us waggons. I got one waggon on that day, and some more afterwards. Entries of the Rs. 40 are made in Lilladhur Javerchund's books, to which when produced, I crave leave to refer. I charge Mr. Dewey with receiving illegal gratification as a public servant, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law. The prisoner, now in court, is the Mr. Dewey referred to in my information.

VOLUNTEER MATCH SHOOTING.

WE announced the other day that there would probably be a return match shot this morning at Colaba between the N. C. Officers of the Bombay Volunteers and the N. C. Officers of the 66th Regiment. It will be remembered that a match at 500 and 700 yards, ten men a side, was shot off some three weeks ago, and was won by the Volunteers. The soldiers acted very hospitably on the occasion, and the Volunteers were anxious to shoot a return match, and to have an opportunity of making a suitable return in that respect ; but they, being the victors in the first match, could not send in a challenge for a second. A gentleman connected with the Volunteers tried hard to get up a return match, and was informed that the 66th N. C. Officers would be prepared to shoot the return match at Colaba Butts this (Thursday) morning. The ten members of the Volunteer team were requested to attend, and all consented ; but on Tuesday evening, a formal challenge was received from the 66th Regiment, offering to shoot a "return" match, *six v six*. Under the circumstances—it would not have been a pleasant task to weed out four from the chosen Volunteer team—the Volunteers had to decline to shoot at all. This, we think, is much to be regretted ; and we are sorry to hear that it is in consequence of the action of the officers of the 66th Regiment that the proposed match has thus been caused to fall through. The 66th team were unfortunate in being beaten as they were before, and we should have thought their officers would have been the first to encourage them to make another attempt.

The match between the G. I. P. Railway, and the Bombay Volunteers will not be shot on Saturday because the Adjutant of the former Corps was unable to get a team together for that date, and he has proposed to adjourn it to the 15th inst. The 15th will serve as well as the 8th, if Captain Balkeley can only adjourn also the burst of the monsoon ; but otherwise, this match is in danger of proving a failure as well as the other.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your local paragraph in regard to the "Poor Whites" of the Strangers' Home has had my attention, and I am glad to say inspired me with an idea which, if carried out, would be well for the coffers of that once admirable institution.

The "Home" is certainly badly supplied with water, but how about the means of using the same for washing purposes ? It is not long since I could number some 30 Europeans living free of any kind of charge in the "Home," some twelve others paying Rs. 15, and ten paying at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem. This, you will notice, gives a total of some 52 men, who, whether boarders or not, were obliged to wait on each other for the use of a solitary old tin basin into which to take their morning ablution. This I think is rather hard on the men who pay Rs. 30.

There are any number of apartments in the upstairs of the building, and as I believe that it will be acknowledged that the whole of the upper storey is rather too much for an already well-paid bachelor Superintendent, it would be well if one wing at least of this could be comfortably fitted up for the use of more respectable boarders, who would be willing to pay, say Rs. 40 or 50 per mensem.

Should Colonel Disbrowe, the Honorary Secretary, see this letter in print, I would be glad if he would give the matter his attention, as I know of no less than six Europeans in steady good employment who would avail themselves of the close proximity of the "Home" to their places of business, if what I propose can be carried out, and I see not why this cannot be done when I see young men having no claim whatever to upstairs and who are well able to pay their way, living there for nothing.

MAGGIE

BOMBAY.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Meili.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on tenders for a portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the 27th May.

ASSAULT.—A Parsee, named Nowrojee Eduljee, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on being adjudged guilty of voluntarily causing hurt to Suroop Balla by assaulting him.

TRANSMITTING DANGEROUS GOODS BY RAIL.—A Mahomedan merchant, named Ahmedjee Mamonjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 50 by Mr. Nana Morojee for booking dangerous goods for conveyance by the G. I. P. Railway, without previously declaring their nature.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday in the Fort, on view of the body of Hormusjee Burjorjee. It appears that the deceased and his two younger brothers left their home for school on the afternoon previous, but started off instead for Mody Bay to bathe in the sea, when deceased got out of his depth and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

CHEATING AND THEFT.—A Hindoo labourer was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on nine separate charges, consisting of cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of sundry copper and brass utensils, and of theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, blankets, &c., belonging to nine different parties. The prisoner was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Malabar Hill, on view of the body of a Hindoo labourer. Deceased on the evening previous was employed with other labourers at the excavation for the Malabar Hill reservoir, when suddenly a part of the embankment gave way, burying deceased and two others under the earth and stones that had fallen ; two men were recovered without hurt, but deceased, when extricated, was found dead. The verdict was, that "the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by an accidental landslip in the Malabar Hill reservoir."

THE SHOLAPUR RAILWAY FRAUDS.

THE prosecution of Mr. C. Bedford, late District Traffic Inspector G. I. P. Railway Co., was continued at Sholapur on Monday last, before Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, First Class Magistrate.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan appeared for the G. I. P. Railway. The accused was defended by a local Pleader.

The facts alleged by the prosecution appeared to be, that in January 1877, when Mr. Bedford was in the Sholapur District, he permitted 140 bags of wheat to be passed out of the yard on a verbal order and without delivering up the usual gate pass. A deficiency of 40 bags was next reported by the Goods Office. The consignees, Raoji Dapay and Co., well known grain merchants, however, had removed and sold the bags, and subsequently filed a suit against the Railway Company for non-delivery of these very 40 bags, and also other short deliveries based on the withheld gate-pass. Meantime Mr. Bedford had been removed to Bombay, and was there employed in connection with the settlement of claims against the Company, especially the Sholapur claims. Although directed not to settle this claim of Raoji Dapay and Co. for more than Rs. 1,000 or thereabouts, he settled it for Rs. 1,950, which after some demur on the part of the Bombay authorities would have been paid, but in the meantime Raoji Dapay obtained a judgment for the full amount and claimed with costs, in all over Rs. 2,000, and actually enforced it by attaching the cash chest at the station. Mr. Bedford is alleged to have received Rs. 900 from Raoji Dapay for this fraud. It is understood that there are several other cases of a similar nature pending, and in course of investigation, Balcrishna, the goods clerk at the station, made a full confession.

Mr. Bedford, we hear, claimed to be tried as a European British subject, and if this claim be admitted it will be necessary that he should be committed to the sessions and ultimately tried in Bombay.

The following four cases have already resulted in conviction :—

Case No. 1, Dadoo Meeya Hoondekari

in Surat. We have had very great trouble in finding out the Ghachees.

The cross-examination of this and other witnesses was allowed to be reserved.

Roshenbeg Ameerbhoy said.—I am in the service of Ghottoo Meya Abdool Rahim, Nawab of Sucheen. I remember the closing of shops in Surat 25 or 26 days ago. On the second day I went to the Jhappa Bazaar to buy grain. The shops were closed. Prisoners Nos. 4 and 15 were standing there, and I asked them to cause some grain to be given me. They took me into a lane and said "you 50 or 35 persons go to the Collector's bungalow and do what was done in the salt tax riot." Prisoners were causing the shops to be closed. Ghachees and other persons were standing there. I said to them "give me some grain to eat." They said "you won't get grain in that way; you 20 or 25 persons go to the Collector's bungalow; say to him that you, poor people, are unable to pay the tax and have nothing to eat. Arrangements will be made by him for your food and the tax will be taken off. If not, create a riot like that for the salt tax, and make *Shafa-lajjee*" [i. e., throw stones or other missiles]. I said "the Government will arrest and punish us, and we, poor people, will be killed." The accused said "We, the Mahajuns, will protect you and spend money for you." I then walked away. There were many other persons; but the prisoners took me aside when they said so; and only we three were present at the conversation. They were adjuring the shopkeepers by the oath of the "four sins" and getting shops closed. I got no grain that day. On the day after the riots, when the Police Inspector was trying to get the shops opened near the Clock Tower, I said to him "the shops won't be opened unless you get them opened by the brokers, who have given the shopkeepers an oath." The inspector was a Hindoo; I don't know his name. He asked me my name and address; and I went away to Burhanpore Bhaggal. Ten or eleven days later, a policeman came to my house and took me to the inspector, to whom I related what had taken place. He sent me with the same policeman to the Police Superintendent, and to him also I mentioned the circumstances. He told me to be present at the Castle on Saturday. I went to the Superintendent 20 or 22 days ago—that is, two or three days before the day on which I was told to attend at the Castle. On a Friday, as I was going home by the Burhanpoorea Bhaggal, two Hindoos followed me to the tank near my house, and asked me not to give evidence. They offered me Rs. 50. One said if his uncle, and another said if his father got off, they would give me a further reward. They also said "If you give evidence, we will send for a wakil from Bombay, and get you sentenced to seven years' imprisonment." I was frightened and did not go to the Castle on the Saturday. Sepoys came to my house, I was told, to call me; but I evaded them. On Thursday evening last, three persons came to my house and took me to the inspector. He sent me at once to the Superintendent. He asked me why I did not attend; and I related what had taken place. He said "if you speak the truth, no harm will be done you." I came here on Friday last and have been here ever since.

The Magistrate to Mr. Kallabhoy.—Have you got any other witness?

Mr. Kallabhoy.—We have no other witness ready for examination to-day.

The Magistrate.—What is your application then? Can you say how many more witnesses you will call?

Mr. Kallabhoy said the police were still making enquiries regarding persons mentioned by some of the witnesses. For instance, Cheeraan mentioned a boy, whose name and address he could not give; and so did Abdool Amin mention a Ghachee. In regard to both, no name or address was given, and the police, having to make enquiries in the dark, would necessarily want time.

The Magistrate.—I must see if there are good reasons for allowing the prosecution more time.

Mr. Kallabhoy.—More time is absolutely necessary for the reasons already given on previous occasions; and we hope that, if an adjournment is granted, we will get further proofs.

The Magistrate.—How many days do you want?

Mr. Kallabhoy.—Till Monday next. It is only five days excluding Sunday.

Mr. Vussonjee, for the defence, argued that the prosecution has already had time, and more than enough time, to make all necessary enquiries since the arrest of the accused on the 17th May last.

The Magistrate remarked that, in the interests of the defence, he had granted the prosecution only one adjournment for three days. He now thought, as no more evidence was ready, that an opportunity should be given to the prosecution to make full enquiries. An adjournment for four or five days would do no harm to the accused, who would be given time in the same way to prepare their defence.

Mr. Vussonjee said he would waive his objection if the first three accused were bailed in any amounts the Court thought proper. They were well-known citizens of Surat; there could be no suspicion of any of them not appearing to take his trial; and no possible harm could come to the prosecution if they were bailed.

The Magistrate said there was a *prima facie* case against the first three accused: and no bail could be accepted on their behalf. The last three, against whom the case was not as strong, had been admitted to bail. His Worship asked Mr. Kallabhoy if he should be ready to proceed with the case on Friday next,—supposing the Court adjourned to Surat?

Mr. Kallabhoy answered in the negative. His instructions were to ask for a longer adjournment; but, in the exercise of his discretion, he had asked it only till Monday next. This was a serious case, the offences were of a grave character, and the delay which had taken place could not be called unreasonable.

The Magistrate remarked that, looking at all the circumstances brought to the court's notice, he would grant an adjournment until the 10th inst., on which day the enquiry would be resumed at Surat. It was desirable, in the interests of justice to have a thorough enquiry in the case instituted; and as yet the accused had had nothing to complain of. There had been only one adjournment, and that a very short one; and in an intricate case like this, he should give the prosecution every opportunity to complete their enquiry.

The case was then adjourned until Monday, the 10th inst., to be resumed at Surat.

THE WRECK OF THE "CHILDWALL HALL."

(To the Editor of the Pioneer.)

SIR,—I beg you will allow me space for a few words in reference to Humanity's letter of the 1st instant. The conduct of the doctor in the wreck of the Childwall Hall was, in my opinion, no better and no worse than that of any other survivor; and I think no one would be so much surprised as he would, if he found himself singled out for any especial mark of distinction, as has been proposed. It was quite an open question which got into the broken life-boat, the damaged steamer, which by this time had settled upon the rocks, was the safer place of the two. If my wife had not been in the boat (which to a woman was the only chance of safety, as no woman could climb the cliff), I should have preferred to stay with the steamer and try my chance of reaching the rocks and scaling the cliff. Mr. Williams, the second mate, told us he would never have entered such a battered boat; but would have tried his chance with the ship, if the Captain had not ordered him. Now this was real bravery. Again, had the doctor entered the broken life-boat, believing it to be already overcrowded he would obviously have been risking his own life quite as much as any one else's. There is nothing heroic in this. The event has shown that those who remained with the steamer had as good a chance of escaping as those who started in the life boat. For the proportion of those who escaped either way is about equal. In fact, as I showed in my account, so desperate was our condition in the life-boat, which was threatening momentarily to sink and was rapidly falling to pieces, that we actually endeavoured, all other hope being lost, to get back again to the shore we had left. At the time when I gave my account to the *Times of India* in Bombay (no news whatever after an interval of three days having been received of the escape of those who remained with the steamer), I naturally believed the doctor to be dead; and for this reason I wished to say what I could in his favour. All that I meant to imply was that the doctor was brave enough to abstain from doing an act which would have certainly increased the danger of those in the boat without certainly increasing his own safety. But the *Times of India* (with every good intention no doubt) enlarged somewhat upon my remarks; and the *Pioneer*, in commenting upon their account, carried the praises of the doctor a few degrees higher by the application of the term *heroism*. I can fully sympathize with your correspondent Humanity in his desire to see bravery and self-devotion rewarded; but the doctor's conduct in the present instance was by no means that of a man "who calmly accepted almost certain death to save a great number of people." I can confidently assert that none of those who started in the broken boat, and who, after struggling for life for hours in the water, were picked up half dead by the Palmyra, consider that they owe their preservation to the doctor.

JOHN C. NESFIELD.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety is being felt owing to the unaccountable disappearance of a young gentleman named Mr. Arthur Fuller who had been staying few, weeks in Ootacamund and was returning to an estate at Davalah in S. E. Wynaad. He left Ootacamund on the morning of Friday the 17th instant, and expressed his intention of reaching Davalah the same evening. On enquiry we gather that he called at the Pykara bungalow and partook of a pint of beer and then rode on to Neddiwuttum where he had tiffin, after which he proceeded to walk down the Gudalur Ghat and gave orders for his horse to come on behind. A gentleman coming up the ghat at 4-30 p. m. on Friday, waiting under the shadow of a large rock at the 3rd mile stone from Gudalur where the old and the new road intersect. Mr. Fuller requested him to hurry on the horsekeeper if he should meet him on the ghat, the horse led by the horsekeeper was not at the 4 o'clock, and the latter was instructed to push on quickly, but on his arrival at Gudalur he could not find his master. He rested there that night, and the next morning went on to Davalah, and reports that Mr. Fuller was completing his journey on foot, but that he supposed he was staying with some of the neigbouring planters at Gudalur.

As Mr. Fuller was not bound to return at any particular date to Davalah it was supposed he had decided to go through the Onchiterry and Devan Colonies near the Clock Tower *en route*, and no alarm was felt at his non-appearance for a few days, when it was reported to Mr. Hamlin in Ootacamund that Mr. Fuller had arrived at his destination. The next day's post brought the information that this was a false report. Mr. Fuller had not been seen or heard of by Mr. Shortt of the Police, and a careful search was made from Gudalur to Pykarra until it was found as stated above, a gentleman had met a young fellow answering the description of Mr. Fuller, 9 miles from Gudalur. In consequence of this information the search was then continued in the neighbourhood of Gudalur and messengers again sent out in the direction of Mysore and Wynaad. Mr. Lonsdale of Davalah went over to Gudalur and assisted the Police in their investigations and organized help in the search—the result of which he communicated to Mr. Hamlin daily who was ready to take advantage of the telegraph should there be any reason to imagine that Mr. Fuller had strayed in direction of Mysore and Calicut, also to push enquiries here. Mr. C. R. Dawson of Davalah on his way up from Wynaad made enquiries, and entered the circumstances of Mr. Fuller's disappearance in the books at the rest houses. The Sub-Magistrate of Gudalur enquired in all the villages around Gudalur, and notice ordering all the inhabitants to join in the search has been given while Punniers and Kurumbers have been pressed into service to search every yard of the country in all directions. Up to date every enquiry has been of no avail, and it is impossible to conjecture what can have happened to the unfortunate young man. The police Inspector at Gudalur thinks he may have been carried off by a tiger, as several head of cattle have been killed in the neighbourhood recently, and on searching up the bed of a stream they found fresh foot prints of the former, but this conjecture seems improbable as it is an unheard of circumstance for a European to be attacked in such a manner in open daylight and in a much frequented public thoroughfare. Mr. Arthur Fuller is a son of Professor Fuller of Aberdeen about twenty years of age—has been in this country six months and engaged as an Assistant on a coffee estate in Davalah.—*South of India Observer.*

MR. A. A. AGABEG, passenger by the Steamer Japan, is the bearer of Royal Letters Patent of Nobility from the King of Siam to Alexander Avatoon Apcar, Esq., of the firm of Apcar & Co., Siamese Consul to Bengal, conferring on him the dignity and title of a Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of Chang Puck (White Elephant).

MUSIC IN CASHMERE.

"TOUCH-TONK" has been in Cashmere watching, on behalf of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the marriage of the Maharajah's son. And he heard strange music at the festival, of which we let him speak for himself:—It would have gratified a Scotch reporter's heart to have recorded, as I do now, that one of the bands possessed a piper with Highland bagpipes, drone and all. As regiment after regiment marched through the archway, and took up their position in the quadrangle, many melodies of England were carried abroad by the night breeze "Rule Britannia," "The British Grenadiers," "Cheer boys, cheer" and "The girl I left behind me," form a very original combination when played together. The clashing of the cymbals was excessively effective. But to the honour of Scotland it must be owned that, the bagpipe proved itself superior in power to all the Saxon instruments together:—

"How in the noon of night that pibroch thrilled
Savage and shrill!"

is a memory with me yet. The Scotchmen of Lahore should engage the services of the performer for the next St. Andrew's dinner, if His Highness the Maharajah will kindly give him leave to play on that occasion. Why the air "The girl I left behind me," should have formed one of the marriage melodies I could not understand, for the bride preceded the Prince. Had it been played at an English wedding, I could have construed it into a harmonious assurance that the bridegroom had arranged to be thoroughly off with the old loves before he got on with the new, or it might have meant that the newly made husband me," of a similar way of thinking to the "happy" bridegroom in Alexander Smith's poem, who takes his bride fully into his confidence on their marriage day by informing her that—

"It may be darling, loving thee,
My heart will its old mem'ries keep;
Even as sea shells will retain
The mystic music of the deep,"

I quote from memory, for I have not seen the poem for many years; but I believe many British matrons can testify to the fact that British husbands have been known to retain a good deal of the sea shell's constancy towards old associations. But this can only occur where "the cold in clime are cold in blood," and where Sir James Hannen is a power. In the warmer Orient, by marrying young, mutual recrimination about the past is fortunately provided against. So I came to the conclusion that "The girl I left behind me" was purely a fancy of the bandmaster. Fear not reader! I am not going to bore you with such a sulphu ous theme as Oriental fireworks. When Mr. Simpson of the *Illustrated London News*, expressed to his brethren of the press, at the close of his tour with the Prince of Wales, that he hoped never to see firework again *on this side of the grave*, he gave utterance to a desire which was already in the hearts of us all. I hold the sentiment still, and I shun fireworks as I do evil thoughts and weak tea.

LOTTERIES.

As to the Lotteries, the repressive law of last session has made them spring up in all directions and for all sorts of amounts. When we could all send out ten rupees to Umballa to a gentleman who was well known, and whose position was a guarantee that he could be trusted, we worked off our gambling propensities by putting one or more ten rupee notes into an envelope, and waiting in hopes for what fortune might send us. Now this safety-valve has been closed, and the gambling spirit finds vent in half the houses in Calcutta. If paterfamilias does not attach you to subscribe ten rupees to a lottery which he and a few friends are getting up at his office, the eldest son or some other male member of the family suggests that you should subscribe "a chick" to a Derby lottery amongst the juniors in his office. You foolishly yield to one or the other, and console yourself with the thought that your money might have been expended in a worse manner, and never expect to see any of it again. But your perils are not nearly over. The talk about lotteries reminds materfamilias that she has been asked to sell some tickets for a raffle for a sofa cushion or some equally useless thing for a charity, and you have to put down your name for a ticket accordingly. Shortly afterwards, just as you have finished your chercoot and peg in the verandah, and feel in charity with all men, the smiling Missie of the house appears at your elbow and half whispers in a confidential manner that she has something to tell you. You listen and find that she and some of her young friends are getting up a Derby lottery for a most meritorious purpose. Of this, of course, you have no doubt, though the terms are somewhat contradictory as to such a purpose when explained more fully. It appears that there are to be fifty subscribers at two rupees each. If a lady wins, she is to receive the money, as it is sure to be spent on a worthy object. But if a member of the inferior sex is lucky enough to draw the winning horse, the money cannot be entrusted to his hands to spend. No, it is to be laid out on a pic-nic either to the Zoological Gardens or the Botanical Gardens at which papa and mamma will act as chaperons and purveyors, and invite a few friends. Of course you have to give your money and look pleasant. The above is no exaggeration, for such a lottery has been subscribed to by a young friend of mine, who is always willing to do anything to oblige the dear girls. The moral of all this is, that the Government, by stopping the one public lottery on the Derby, has caused five hundred to spring up in its place, whereat much more money is risked on the whole, and from which no one is likely to reap the substantial benefit that he might have done by drawing a prize at Umballa or any other big lottery.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

ALLEGED CASE OF POLICE OPPRESSION

UNDER this heading, a Calcutta contemporary devotes several columns to a case now being heard at the Burdwan Magistrate's Court. The summary below gives the full facts of the case. The prisoners, Mohesh Chunder Sing, Obhoy Chunder Dose, Gopal Khan, and Rajender Roy, are respectively inspector, head constable, and constable in the Bengal Police of the Burdwan district: the fourth is not connected in any way with the police. On the 7th April, 1877, a dacoity was committed by a number of men at Bhowanipore, a village some twenty miles from Burdwan, in the Culna sub-division, at the house of a man named Shiboo Sing, when property to the amount of Rs. 14 or 1,500 was robbed. Shiboo Sing, who seems to have zemindaries in the 24-Pergunnahs, was away from home in Calcutta on the night in question, but his brother, Joy Gopal Sing, and his own family, were in the house. The decoits entered the place, and appear to have used some violence towards the family, as Joy Gopal complained of having been severely beaten with *lattees*, and the wife of Shiboo had a pair of earrings torn from her ears. The robbers got away safely with their spoils for the time being, but Joy Gopal, in reporting the occurrence to the police, gave a description of some of the dacoits, and insisted on his ability to identify them if they were arrested. The police were set to work; it was discovered that the dacoits had come over to Bhowanipore from the Nuddea district and after some little time, six men, named respectively Juggut Ram Bagdee, Ram Golam Sing, Hazaree Bagdee, Kalee Sing, Kalee Prosonno Roy, and Woordhub Ghose, all belonging to Nuddea, were arrested by the police on a charge of committing the dacoity. They were brought before Baboo Ram Coomar Bose, Deputy Magistrate, Culna [since deceased], when the first three of the party confessed their guilt to him. He recorded their confession in the usual form, stating his belief that their confessions were voluntary, and sent up the case to the Burdwan Sessions Court. While the prisoners were awaiting trial, however, two of three who had confessed complained to Dr. Cobb, Superintendent of the Jail, that their confessions had been extorted from them by the police, and that they were innocent of the dacoity. In proof of the assertion as to the course adopted by the police, the complainants exhibited marks of recent branding on their person, which they said had been caused in the attempt to extort confessions from them. Dr. Cobb reported the matter to Mr. Whinfield, the then District Magistrate, and it was ultimately referred for inquiry to the Deputy Magistrate of Culna, who had recorded the three prisoners' confessions. This officer appears to have put the police [the present defendants] on their trial, and, as the result of these proceedings, found that the complaints were false. The six prisoners were then put up before the Sessions Court for dacoity, and on the confessions of the first three, they were convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each: the others were acquitted, though a gilt chain, which was said to have formed part of the stolen property, was found in the house of the prisoner Kalee Sing, which chain he claimed as his own. Nothing more was heard of the matter till within the late few days, a dacoit, named Rajaram, was arrested by the first prisoner, Mohesh Chunder Sing, for a dacoity committed at Naree, in the suburbs of Burdwan. He denied all complicity in this affair, but confessed to twenty-two other dacoities committed at different places and in different districts, among which he said was this dacoity at Bhowanipore, for which the three men had been wrongly convicted. On this confession, an inquiry was held into the whole matter by the District Superintendent of Police, Hardcastle and Mr. H. M. Tobin, the Joint-Magistrate, and the present proceedings have arisen from this enquiry, based on an application made to the Magistrate by Mr. Tobin for warrants against the first two police officers on charges of torture, wrongful confinement, and falsification of police records: the other two prisoners are charged with abetting the same.

The marks of branding which these unfortunate men exhibited, were not the only tortures which they had to endure. Some of the means adopted to extort confessions recall to one's memory the days of Bloody Mary, when the monster Bonner, with his infernal crew and the numerous infernal means of torture, used to extort confessions of allegiance to the Catholic faith from the weaker of the Protestant brethren. We shall only extract the evidence of one of the prisoners as to the mean which these diabolical limbs of the law adopted towards gaining their end. Ram Golam Sing, one of these unfortunate men, speaking of the means adopted, said, says:—"Mohesh said, 'Sala, you won't confess!' Beat the sala. He said this to Golap Sing and Rajender Constable. Then Golap Sing, Rajender, and three or four others began to beat me; they kicked me and gave me blows with their fists. They tied my arms on the back, pulling them at the same time behind my back. I said I would rather die than speak falsely. Then everyone who passed beat me. At about 4 o'clock I was taken to the Deputy Baboo. The men of the Inspector's house; Golap Constable and a jemadar took me to the Deputy Magistrate's kotee. He told me to say what I know about the dacoity. My statement was taken down by the Baboo. That night I made no confession. I told the Deputy Magistrate I knew nothing about the dacoity. I but reported what had happened at Husnabad. The Deputy Baboo said there was no necessity of bringing me before him, and ordered me to be taken away. That night I heard no other orders given. Then I caught hold of the Deputy Baboo's feet, and told him that if I were sent back to the thannah I should die. I did this when Golap was about to take me away. Golap forced me away. He took me to a mango garden, and tied my arms behind my back. I was then taken to the house of Mohesh Sing. He asked Golap, 'Has he confessed?' Golap said, 'He has not; but he caught hold of the Deputy Magistrate's feet and cried.' When Mohesh heard this, he kicked me with his shoes on, and said 'I will make him confess.' I was then confined in a room in Mohesh's house, which is a two-storeyed-one. I remained there all night. The next morning Mohesh said, 'Tha *sala* won't confess; bring some *beat* fruit.' Some five or six *beats* were brought and placed on the ground, and I was made to lie down on them with my face downwards. Raja Sing sat on the back of my neck and Golap pulled my legs. I became senseless. It was past noon when I was taken to the upper storey of Mohesh's house. They again beat me there. Mohesh was there at the time. So were a native doctor, the *chota darogah*, Rajender Sing, Golap Constable, and three or four persons whom I did not know. I was brought back to the lower storey of the house, and somebody—I think it was Mohesh Sing—said bread him with a hot *chillum*. Golap Constable took a hot *chillum* with a pair of tongs, and branded me on the body. Rajender held me down by my neck while I was branded three or four times on my posteriors. The *darogah* said, 'The *sala* won't confess; take him before the Deputy Baboo.' I was taken to the cutchcerry. The Deputy Baboo asked me if I had committed the dacoity. I said I knew nothing about it. I showed him where I had been branded. I did not confess."

BEAR HUNTING.

(By J. O'B. S.)

A FEW days ago I was out with friends from home shooting; they were anxious to pot a bear. I undertook to show them one; they would have to depend upon themselves for the potting.

A curious occurrence took place. Ranged at a distance of fifty yards apart were five "attas" skirting the outer edge of the jungle ("sal scrub"), and in these were seated my friends and self, as they would not shoot bear, and I handed over the most favorably situated "attas" to them to climb into and shoot from.

Some 800 men were beating steadily and moving noiselessly towards us; a jackal and hyæna had broken close to my "atta," the latter two swiftly disappearing to be shot at, when "bang" went a rifle on two, as I afterwards discovered from my friend's "atta" lower down the line followed by a most ferociously sharp angry growl such as a bear gives utterance to on being badly hit. For an instant I saw a huge bear roll over and struggle as if in pain, then suddenly rise and make off towards the jungle, and the now rapidly approaching beaters. Jumping from my "atta" with one rifle, and followed by my gun-bearer with another, I ran towards the spot round which a large number of Sonthals were now collected and found a *butcha* bear lying dead with a hole in it that one might have put one's head into, the result of an express ball. Not caring to contemplate this when much larger game was close to and evidently very badly wounded we made for the jungle following the easily deciphered tracks of the large bear. The ground on which we trod, and the leaves and branches through which we broke our way, were largely smeared with blood; but I noted that the traces became less distinct as we advanced. This, however, is often the case. The fact is that in a very hot day—and it was very hot,—what with the bullet hole closing and getting matted over by the thick coat which a bear has at this time of the year one frequently loses all trace of the blood, and thinks no more of the matter until brought in the next day, when one finds the bear has died of internal bleeding. But to continue. The blood traces discontinued for some time, when by chance a Sonthali peering into the jungle happened to hit off a small "sal" sappling, and three feet up this was a large smear of blood and piece of the gut of a bear; this looked curious, not to say a little impossible, as a bear's entrails would scarcely come out of his back, wherever hit, and these were quite the full height of the animal when on all fours.

An explanation at once offered itself to most of us: the big bear was not hit at all! Fleeing from the beaters, she with her *butcha* on her back made for the open, the next jungle. She stumbled on my friend's "atta" and firing at what they fancied was the thick part of the shoulder, they knocked off the baby as above described. The gut we saw was the youngster's; it had rested after shot to pieces by the express on its mother's hairy shoulders and came off into a sal bough as she fled. I have killed bears and nailed the babies often, but never yet known that the she-bear carried their families in this way. Is it usual, can any of your readers tell me?—*Oriental Sporting Magazine.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—A few days since, whilst looking over your journal, my eyes fell on an extract from the *Oriental Sporting Magazine in re* She-Bears and Bear Cubs. I thought that it was well-known that the mother-bear carried her progeny, while very young, on her back. I became acquainted with this fact years ago, and here is a truthful story to the point:—

About fifteen years ago I was travelling about the district of Raipore on duty, and being fond of sport, I occasionally stole a passing hour or so to sally forth to gratify this passion. One evening, while skirting a patch of jungle, rifle in hand, I espied a small flock of lesser axis or spotted deer, feeding on the fallen fruit of a species of ink-nut-tree (*Jirra*). I did not succeed in stalking one, as the troop got my wind and scampered off; but in making for them, however, I came into close proximity with a bear burrowing in a white-ant nest. As I describe the creature, both countenance looked so even that it was indeed hair-splitting to distinguish between the fore-quarters and tail-end. Firing to the best of my judgment, I unluckily took the hind quarters. At the shot the bear plunged out of her burrow, and then it was that I observed she was a she bear and a mother, with a cub of the size of a terrier dog clinging on her back. I was half sorry for what I had done when I perceived that the bear was a nursing mother, but the mischief had been perpetrated, and there was no help for it. So, while the unfortunate beast rolled and tossed about, with yells and groans, seemingly unconscious of my presence, I brought her to with a second shot. She now for the first time observed me, and poising herself on her posterior extremities, eyed me for a moment in silent amazement, and then bolted into the jungle, with the cub still clinging on her back. Night falling on me, I could not follow up the game, and returned to camp, the next morning sending out some villagers to look her up. The carcase of the bear was found in a small water-course (*nullah*) about a mile away from the spot where she had been shot, and the cub was still clinging to its dead mother. When the trackers came up, the youngster fought like a devil over its defunct dam. Both were brought into camp, and after a day's trial, I found the cub too unruly for domestication with me, and was obliged to turn the poor little brute out an orphan and a waif upon the jungles; though the natives strenuously urged that he should be despatched, as, small as he was, the sworn enemy of man. I forgot to mention that on the only night the young bear was permitted to spend in my camp, he caused mischief by attracting a huge, he-bear (very probably his sire) by his ceaseless pulling and whining, and whom (the adult) I was obliged to admonish by a *heavy* hint to be put off.—Yours, &c.,

Entally, May 27. SPORTING RIFLE.

THE DUTCH WAR IN SUMATRA.

THE following description of an attack on the Dutch positions by Battacks, under the command of Singa Mangarajah, their Priest King, who is supposed by them to be endowed with supernatural power, is from the *Sumatra Courant* of the 25th April:—

"On the 2nd April the Singa actually attempted to attack us, but the affair was of little importance. In the opinion of our Battak friends he was at the head of fully 6,000 men, but we came to the conclusion that he had not together not more than 2,000. Yet, with a certain degree of firmness he marched against us. Bahal Batu, the "Stone Gate," shook to its foundations. On the approach of the bands of the Priest King of Divine origin, it will undoubtedly fall to the ground. Poor Europeans, your doom is sealed. But nothing of the kind happened. Singa Mangarajah came, saw, and disappeared. The Battaks had believed that when once the Singa came into the field, the Wolandas would soon lie at his feet as slaves. He did come amidst great shouting, uproar, and firing, as if it was an attack on the skies. But when his bands were in danger of coming within the reach of our musketry fire they instinctively halted as if by command. Singa Mangarajah expressed plainly his astonishment that we did not take to flight on his approach. He raised his eyes like a person who had made a slight miscalculation. A general stillness prevailed in the hostile ranks; the multitude were apparently awaiting some miracle or other, but nothing of the kind appeared. The Stone Gate did not fall, and from our side not a shot was fired. In the meantime, something must be done, and the Singa appeared to understand this. Thrice he thrust his sword into the ground and described with his index figures in the air, and then gave orders to march upon the village fortified and held by us, and forthwith to bring all the Wolandas before him. But the multitude did not move, they remained standing before us like cocoanut trees. Some 50 brave ones threw themselves upon the ground and crept towards the centre of our position; they approached gradually, and some of them, who wished to persuade us of their invulnerability, stood up and treated us to a peculiar dance. The remainder of them were apparently of opinion that they were close enough to us, they had approached to about 300 paces from us. They very prudently lay down behind some rising ground and opened a sort of skirmishing fire upon our position. The combat had thus actually begun. A column of infantry now left the fort with the object of placing the enemy between two fires by a flank movement, and of capturing Singa Mangarajah, if possible, whereby we calculated to put an end to the present war. But scarcely had the Singa perceived the small detachment when he withdrew. A heavy firing then took place and many a Battak bit the dust, but the hostile bands would not stand, and wildly took to flight. With this the fight ended, to the great disappointment of the Europeans and our Battak allies."

MALLESON AND KAYE'S "SEPOY WAR."

IT was only last week that we referred to the expected publication of Colonel Malleson's first volume on the "Sepoy War." A early copy of that volume has just come into our hands, and a hurried glance at its contents goes far to justify our previous remarks. Those readers who expected a continuation of Kaye's history written from Kaye's own standpoint, in a style resembling his, will of course be disappointed. But those who are acquainted with Colonel Malleson's earlier essays, especially the "Red Pamphlet," will not be surprised at the radical difference shown in the present volume between his views of Anglo-Indian policy and those expounded by his predecessor. The difference between them may be said to begin with the title-page, where Volume I. is described as "commencing with the close of Kaye's second volume." In his preface Colonel Malleson proceeds to explain his reasons for ignoring the third volume of his predecessor's work. That volume, we are told, had "failed to render to those of whom it treated that impartial justice which their deeds, good or evil, had deserved." In many important particulars it could not be accepted as history either by himself or the officers of the Indian Army whether in civil or military employ. The same feeling largely prevailed, he says, at home. He could only therefore consent to continue Kaye's work on condition of ignoring the most important part of it, and his publication, we think, have done wisely in yielding the point. It might indeed be argued that a careful reader of Kaye's book could form his own judgment on the facts there set before him, leaving the author's comments and inferences to shift for themselves. But then how many are careful readers? and was Kaye, with all his strivings after fairness, entirely trustworthy in his statement of facts? Nothing, for instance, seems fairer at first sight than Kaye's estimate of famous men, such as Warren Hastings; but closer inspection too often reveals a serious flaw in his workmanship. And so Kaye's desire to state things fairly was sometimes hindered by the bias which tempted him to overlook or to exaggerate the plain truth, in favour of details which were carried to an excess which Colonel Malleson seems to have avoided. In the general scheme and arrangement of Kaye's work there was a want of unity which his clear, polished, and easy-moving style could not entirely conceal. This defect Mr. Malleson has tried in some degree to remedy by relegating to his next volume the final assault and capture of Delhi, and introducing into this one the story of the final relief of Lucknow, or, as he prefers to spell it, Lucknow. This, at least, is an obvious improvement from the artistic point of view. The first relief of the Residency was, in fact, a mere incident in the progress of a drama, whose significance began to culminate with the fall of Delhi. It led at the time to no result worthy of note, and is therefore "rightly included in a volume which records the progress of the Mutiny." The fall of Delhi, which first broke the neck of the rebellion, is wisely reserved for the fourth and last volume, which the author promises to bring out "in the first quarter of 1879." Had he worked on the same scale as Kaye, the completion of the history in one more volume would, we think, have been impossible. Even with Colonel Malleson's regard for due compression it will not prove an easy task. Of the manner in which he has executed it thus far, we are inclined to speak with much praise. But on this and other points, we must for the present reserve our comments, merely saying that the author of the Red Pamphlet will not, we think, be found unequal to himself, or to his great theme. Let us add, by the way, that his boldness of treatment extends to the spelling of all Indian names. But could he not have left us *Cawnpore* instead of *Kahnpur*?—*Home News.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and EVERY other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase Commercial Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office,
MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-8; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23¾ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As extra.
" " with Rollers. 10 "

Now Ready.
THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JUNE 1878.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad; which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Time Tables, which comes into force from the 5th of this month, will be seen in this Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Routes to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Manmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Jungheer and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaun State Railway.
Amreoli State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways,
Mokumeh to Burdwan (B. N. Ry).
Burdwan to Mohameh (do.)
Nuihattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Madras Local Railway and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Jeypore, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Beypore, Nellgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Negapatam and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopo

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1878.

THE LOSS OF THE CHILDWALL HALL.

An Official Inquiry into the loss of this steamer and 16 lives off Cape St. Vincent on the 11th April has been held at Liverpool. Mr. Tyndall appeared for the Board of Trade; Mr. Kennedy for the Owner (Mr. James M. Wood, of Liverpool); and Mr. Morris watched the case on behalf of Major L'Estrange, 21st Fusiliers, one of the passengers.

Mr. Tyndall, in opening the case, said the Childwall Hall was lost on a rock about three miles north of Cape St. Vincent. She left Liverpool on April 6, with a general cargo and several passengers, for Bombay. Cape Roche was passed on the evening of the 10th, and the weather becoming very thick, the engines were frequently slowed. At 4 o'clock next morning the man on the look-out reported that he heard the sound of breakers. It was then so thick that nothing whatever could be seen, and as the sound came from the port side, the helm was ported. As soon, however, as the sound was lost the master starboarded, so as to bring her on her original course but before she came up to it breakers ahead were reported, and though the engines were reversed full speed, the vessel struck about on, her stern canting round in shore, and preventing the engines being of use. A good deal of confusion followed on board, some of the crew leaving the vessel without orders, and regardless of the lives of the rest. One of the boats left with only three in her, and the second, containing the Boatswain and eight or nine others, also got away, picking up several more, however, afterwards. The last boat launched sustained great damage, and the master, chief officer, second engineer, and surgeon declined to go in her, fearing that there were already too many, and she left with three male and three female passengers, a child, the Steward and Stewardess, and about 10 of the crew. The chief officer was afterwards seen to lower himself into the water, and he was never seen again, and about the same time the Second Engineer managed to get on a rock. The captain threw him a knife, saying he might want it, and in endeavouring to pick it up the Second Engineer slipped into the water and was drowned. The captain and the surgeon succeeded in gaining the rocks, but of the two the surgeon alone was saved, his rescue being effected by means of a rope from the inhabitants, who flocked to the spot on hearing of the disaster. The boat in charge of the Boatswain reached land safely, but those in the other boat experienced great hardships for many hours. The boat capsized no fewer than five times, owing to her damaged state, and many were drowned, but ultimately the survivors were picked up by a passing steamer and taken to Gibraltar. Out of 61 souls on board 16 were lost, the only officers saved being the second mate, surgeon, and chief engineer. The points for the Court to consider, Mr. Tyndall said, would be as to whether the boats were in good order, as to the courses steered, and the general management of the vessel, and the measure taken to preserve discipline and to save life. Evidence having been given,

Judgment was delivered as follows:—The Court could not, on a consideration of the evidence, avoid the conclusion that the course of the vessel had carried her too much to the eastward. The fact that she made Cape Finisterre on her starboard bow satisfied the Court on this point. The Burlings were also made light ahead, and this in very foggy weather, though fortunately the fog lifted and enabled them to find out to the westward just in time to clear them. A course S. ½ E. from the Burling was certainly too close a course in such weather, and when the weather became so thick that they had to stop the engines as they approached Cape St. Vincent, the vessel, already dangerously near the coast, would be still further set in towards the land, as was in fact the case when she struck upon the rock about a mile above the Cape. The Court very reluctantly made any remarks reflecting in any way upon the professional conduct of the late Master of this vessel, no longer here to defend himself. Like a true sailor, he stuck to his ship to the last, and did everything in his power to save the lives of those committed to his charge. To use the expressive words of Mr. Neufeld: "he seemed to think of everyone but himself." But the public interest demands that masters should be warned to give a wide berth to the land in thick weather: and the Court, on public grounds, felt bound not to suppress the expression of their opinion. It was much to be regretted that the brave spirit of the master did not animate all his crew. Two of the boats, the first to leave the ship after the disaster, were taken possession of by sailors and firemen. One boat, with four or five men in her (including one passenger), and another with 18, amongst whom was Thomas Morgan, the Boatswain, very shortly afterwards left the ship, and though it was attempted to be said in extenuation of their conduct that they left

the daughter of Iltimish, who reigned during the three years before Baber assumed the title of 'Sultan,' the masculine form of the word. It was Baber who adopted the Imperial title of Padishah, or Badshah, as meaning, according to Abulfazl, in the preface to his eulogy of Akbar, 'the origin of stability and possession,' while a Soltan is only a delegate of the Khalif. The exclamation of Sindia, in which he addressed the newly proclaimed Empress as Padishah, prefacing it by Shah-in-Shah, shows how the Moghul title and ceremonial still regulate the thoughts of Hindoos, and even of the *parvenu* Maharatta houses, in, this matter. If the Delhi precedent were one to be followed this term used by Sindia should have been adopted as the best paraphrase of Empress. But the English Crown does not derive its Indian Empire, nor should it borrow any of its titles, from the Delhi Mogbuls, whose power really passed away with Aurungzeb, in the days of our own Queen Anne. Its Empire exists as a fact, and must be so treated. Hence, if the English word 'Empress' or 'Emperor' were not itself to be used in every Indian vernacular as well as in the courtly Persian, as so many other English words are transliterated, the title actually adopted, 'Kaisar-i-Hind,' will do as well as any other. It is new, it marks peculiarly the Queen's assumption of the direct and Imperial government, and that is enough —for practical as well as constitutional ends.

It has now become more than ever important that, in all thinking or writing about our Eastern Empire, a clear distinction should be drawn between the India of the people and the India of the princes. We have seen how, under Clive and Wellesley, Dalhousie and Canning, the Empire has grown, but its growth has been in two parallel lines. The 'ordinary' territory, as it is sometimes called, which Shah Alum granted to Clive by firmaun, in Bengal and Madras, and which the Portuguese presented as a dowry to Charles II. in Bombay, has grown by conquest and annexation into the ten Provinces—counting Berar and Mysore—of the British India of the present day, with their area of 909,834 square miles and population of 191,000,000. All that vast territory is influenced by a somewhat uniform and centralised English system, directed by British officials, and it alone pays the taxation of 50,000,000l. sterling a year, from which the whole of India is kept in peace, and a large portion of Southern Asia besides. But the feudatory territory is no less under the sovereignty of the Empress, while it is marked off from the other by a now hard-and-fast line, which keeps it sacred to its hereditary or adopted nobles for ever, if they remain loyal and ordinarily fair in their treatment of their tenantry. This India of the princes contains a population of 50,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects, or a fifth of the whole, and covers an area of 575,000 square miles, or above a third of the great peninsula. It is divided into more than 900 States, large and small, but the only important Principalities are the 153 in which the Chiefs, by patent, govern the people without our detailed interference, but subject to our general control and to our continual civilising or humanising influence. Nor should it be overlooked that these 50,000,000 pay a taxation of about 16,000,000l. a year, every rupee of which goes into the pockets of their chiefs, save only 765,000l. of annual tribute to the Paramount Power. This sum suffices only to pay for the political and diplomatic establishments in the States. The rest of India, the four-fifths of its people under our ordinary administration, are taxed to keep up an army and central civil establishments, for the peace and security of the other fifth, who, or whose princes, enjoy, moreover, all the advantages of our trade and communications. The history of this India, in a constitutional sense, may be condensed into these two statements: the 153 Hindoo and Mahomedan chiefs are sovereigns, some of whom have an ancestry more ancient than that of the oldest ruling families in European history. They are, nevertheless and in fact, tributary sovereigns, who are the feudatories of the British Crown by conquest; whom that Crown has kept in peaceful existence and growing prosperity, and who have transferred to the Queen the allegiance which they all more or less acknowledged to the Emperor of Delhi, although the Queen's right is legally that of conquest, and not of mere succession to the Moghul dynasty.

The British conquest and administration of India have given a new chapter to *International Law*. The relation of our Sovereign to the tributary sovereigns of India differs from each of the two apparently analogous cases in history and jurisprudence, the Roman and the Feudal. Even after the writings of Dean Merivale, to say nothing of Gibbon, there is no more fertile nor less worked field of historical investigation than the Roman government of the Provinces. Whether for the sake of early Church History, or of the administration of modern India, an exhaustive treatise on that subject is surely needed. But whether we refer to the frontier provinces directly administered by the Emperor, and corresponding to the non-regulation districts of India, as they were and still are, or to the more settled countries, the appointments to which rested with the Senate, we shall find nothing exactly like the position of the Queen's Indian nobles. In character, indeed, and in crimes, every decade reveals a Herod, like the dispossessed Nawab of Tonk, or a Verres, like the banished Gaekwar of Baroda. But there the analogy ceases. When we come down to feudal times, we find the influence of Christianity working in the Holy Roman Empire, and modifying Roman institutions. To say nothing of such familiar instances as the claim of Edward to be suzerain of Scotland, of the early English kings to be sovereigns of France, and of the former kings of the Two Sicilies to be paramount over Cyprus and Jerusalem, we have a still closer analogy in the old relation of the States of Germany to the Emperor who ruled from Vienna, of the Swiss Cantons to the Federal Powers previous to 1848, and even, in principle, of the Southern States of America, which revolted to the Central Government. There are some living who remember the time when the German Emperor still claimed to be, from the jurist's or theorist's point of view, the sole independent sovereign in Europe. In that sense, not only theoretically but as an unquestioned fact, the Queen is the only independent sovereign in India—an empire in itself larger than that founded by Charlemagne and claimed by his latest successors, as it is more extensive and, on the whole, more civilised than even that of Augustus and Trajan. But there the analogy ceases. For there is this peculiar to the tributary kings who rule over fifty millions of people, that their States have lost nationality as well as *complete* independence. As it is true that each of the United States of America is not a nation, but forms an integral part of the one nation embodied in the Union, while still, in a subordinate sense 'free, sovereign, and independent,' so is it true, though under very different historical and political conditions, that Indian nobles have become absorbed in a higher national ty than they or their ancestors ever had, while enjoying limited sovereign power. There cannot be nationality without sovereignty, while there may be in the East Indies, as in the United States there is, sovereignty without nationality. This is not the place to quote authorities, from Vattel to Twiss, on the abstract doctrine, but so slight a reference to that doctrine is necessary to justify the position which, for the highest and most unselfish ends, the British nation has been forced by no will of its own or its agents, to assume, in the century from Clive to Dalhousie and Canning, towards the anarchic but real sovereignties of Southern Asia. Twiss, indeed, is content with three sentences on the native States of India, when he comes to details; but even Sir Henry Durand, who remarks on the meagreness of the reference, does not blame him, for his work treats the law of nations considered as independent political communities, while he describes the principalities of India as 'protected dependent States,' over which the East India Company was virtually sovereign.

Like the trees of the forest and the generations of men, both nations and sovereign powers rise and fall, and the two questions in each case are—what are the facts? what is the right or law? Every period has its own crop of such cases, and none more so than the decade which saw Federal triumph over State rights, for the highest ends, in America; which saw first the Dane, then the Austrian, then the French wars with the King of Prussia, result in a new Emperor and constitution for Germany; which has seen Turkey vainly trying to stamp out the efforts of its Christian subjects after nationality and at least subordinate sovereignty. Or, to go to the East, the same decade has seen the rise and very recent fall of the new Mahomedan sovereignty of Yakoob Beg, who expelled the Chinese from Kashgaria: and the recognition by Lord Mayo at Umballa of the Afghan Ameer, Sher Ali, who had complained that the former Viceroy's policy of recognising any *de facto* ruler there had weakened his power and prolonged a desolating civil war. International law, as still taught and studied, is so purely feudal and Roman in its ideas and terms that, like 'political economy' generalised only from European data, it has caused serious misunderstandings between the native sovereigns and the Paramount Power. The question of fact being settled, that of law or right becomes the subject of the interpretation of treaties. Our tributary kings are independent in some functions and not in others, and some have many more independent powers than others. Subject always to the general peace and well-being, of which the Queen is the guardian, and to a certain small tribute, all have the power of raising taxes, a few of coining money, a few of life and death, all of internal legislation. But none may declare war, or maintain larger armies than are allowed by treaty, or send ambassadors and enter into political relations with each other, while hostilities with the Queen would be rebellion, involving not merely discrowning, but trial before the Queen's ordinary tribunals, as the four Nawabs of 1857 were tried, and three were executed, and as the Great Moghul himself was tried and mercifully banished to Rangoon. Great Britain keeps the peace of Southern Asia, because she has been and is still unable to help herself. Individuals among her agents may have done wrong, though ignorance has more often than justice dictated the national verdict passed on some even of these. But we could go over the history of each one of these hundred and fifty-three sovereigns, and show how England alone has kept them and their houses in existence, delivering them from threats like that of the Maharatta chiefs now represented by Sindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, and from the Maharattas and Mahomedans, like Mysore, the Rajpoot, and Boondela States, and even the Nizam of Hydrabad. Others we called into existence in an evil moment, like Oudh, which in its infamy we had to sweep away, yet royally pensioned; and like Cashmere, sold by Lord Hardinge to an oppressive Sikh chief under an excess of that sentiment which Henry Lawrence generally directed so well. There is not a sovereign who has done homage to the Queen's throne, who would be there but for the British Crown. Unlike former suzerains, Muesulman and Hindoo, we protect our tributary sovereigns, from internal revolt, outside attack, and the rapacity which would strip them of their revenues. Very solemn is the responsibility we thus incur, at once to the fifty millions of her Majesty's subjects whom they govern, and to the hundred and ninety millions whom we directly rule. We prevent the former from rising against a tyrant, as they used to do, and therefore we are bound to see that the tyranny does not become so intolerable as to endanger the peace of the Empire. We take the hard-earned taxation of our own direct subjects to meet our Imperial duties to the native States. How simplified would the financial problem in India become if the hundred and fifty-three kings spent their revenues on their own States, and we had to think only of the remaining two-thirds of the Empire!

But what of the loss of nationality? We would be the last to underestimate such a loss, and if you probe it to the bottom you come to the mystery which lies at the root of the conquest of India by successive invaders all through the Christian centuries. Why are we there, why in 1857 did we insist on remaining there, why do we not leave now instead of girding up our loins for the great Turkish collapse? The true answer is, that the peoples of India never had a nationality in the real sense of the word: the moral justification of our supremacy, apart from historical fact, is that we are giving them a nationality. On this subject the almost appalling ignorance of Mr. Bright, in a recent speech at Manchester, on the alleged failure of the Government of India to make canals as preventives of famine, has called forth from Sir James Stephen a protest and a reply which deserve to be placed beside the finest passages of Macaulay's two Indian Essays. The attitude and the action of Mr. Bright towards his country's administration of the greatest dependent empire that history has seen, is a most unfortunate feature in his public life. His instincts may be all right, but his facts being generally wrong, these instincts when expressed in his speeches become pernicious alike to the good government of the people of India and to the good name, not to say merits, of the successive generations of soldiers, officials, missionaries, and merchants, who have made British India what it is. If he had taken one-thousandth part of the pains he has shown, again and again, in some purely local question of class interest, to master the greater Indian problems, as Mr. Fawcett has done; if his zeal without knowledge had led him to see the land and the people with his own eyes, as Mr. Grant Duff has lately done, it might have been his to roll away the reproach that England seems to know less and care less about the Empire entrusted to it than the rivals, Portuguese and Dutch, French and Russian, whom it has supplanted. Mr. Bright, with all his gifts of feeling and expression, falls a victim to the first grievance-monger, who has a personal injury to avenge or a crotchet to press at the cost of the people of India. Himself ignorant, he is the easy prey of the one sided whose little knowledge is worse than ordinary men's ignorance. Unlike Mr. John Stuart Mill, Mr. Bright was the unreasoning foe of the East India Company, and we are willing to admit that he sometimes did the useful work of stimulating that 'famous institution' to more rapid progress. But when, doubtless in the fulness of time, the great Company was asked to resign to the Crown and to Parliament the trust which it had administered with unparalleled success, because with justice and humanity, did Mr. Bright fit himself to guide the country in the work of construction and reform? The Queen's Government of India—the work of the present Lord Derby—and the Queen's successive Viceroys, of whatever party, have certainly not been assisted, and they have undoubtedly had their position weakened in the eyes of the uninformed British public, by Mr. Bright. It is not enough to declare that his relation to India has always been unpatriotic; there are few authorities who will not join with us in saying that it has been hostile to the best interests of the people, while it has added greatly to the financial and political difficulties of the local government.

When the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Empire came round, last January, Lord Lytton completed the ceremonial or chivalric side of the policy, by the institution of the new Order of the Indian Empire at Calcutta. The country had passed through the most severe and wide-spread famine with which it had been afflicted since that of 1768-70, just before Warren-Hastings became the first Governor-General under the Charter of 1773. In Southern, Central, and Western India, and especially in the first, dearth affected at least thirty millions of the people. One-tenth of these were fed daily by Government, at a cost which has added nine and a quarter millions sterling to the debt. As if to prove that the new Imperial relation was no empty ceremony or merely a spectacular dream, England, the Colonies of Australasia and the West Indies, and the portions of India not so affected, contributed in relief of their famine-stricken fellow-subjects a sum which falls little short of a crore of rupees, or nearly a million sterling. The plenteous rains of October, followed by bountiful harvests—save in unhappy Mysore, which has lost one-fourth of its inhabitants—restored smiling prosperity to the land, and the Government of India took upon itself the new duty of providing annually a million and a-half sterling as a reserve for famine years. This gave a pathetic significance to the first anniversary, and justified the Viceroy in using such language as this when, in the Imperial Museum, unveiling Mr. Marshall Wood's statue of the Queen at Calcutta, presented to the people of India by the greatest of the landholders of Bengal, his Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan.

'I need not dwell upon a fact so well appreciated by your Highness, that in ordering her Government in this country to proclaim with special solemnity the title she assumed last year, her Majesty desired to give public emphasis to her loyal recognition of the Imperial duties owed by England to England's great Eastern dependency, and to the equal solicitude with which the national interests of her Eastern and Western subjects are cherished by their common Sovereign. Of this solicitude so many and such touching proofs have been vouchsafed to me, that I should be unworthy to stand here if I could speak of them without emotion. During the past year the sufferings of the people and the difficulties of the Government of India have been great indeed, but they have not been greater than the tender sympathy with which her Majesty has personally studied every detail of our terrible calamity and encouraged every effort of her Government to overcome the difficulties of its anxious task. It is the duty of those, to whom her Majesty has intrusted the administration of this great Empire, to give effect to her gracious intentions, by patiently developing the practical application of those principles which can alone insure its permanent and progressive prosperity. In performance of this our judgment may sometimes err, our foresight fail—for we are not less fallible than other mortals,—but I can confidently assert that the one object we have ever honestly at heart is, to deserve the confidence of our Sovereign by preserving and promoting for her people throughout India those blessings of personal freedom, combined with social order, which we regard as the common heritage of all British subjects.'

While this was going on in the metropolis of India, the 'London Gazette' notified that the Queen had created the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 'to commemorate the assumption of the Imperial title of Empress of India,' and 'to be enjoyed by the Princesses of the Royal house and the wives or other personal relatives of Indian Princes.' Side by side with the Queen's daughters and the wives and daughters of deceased or retired Viceroys, we find the Mahomedan Begum of Bhopal, chief of female rulers in the East, the Hindoo Maharanee Sur Nomoyee of Bengal, most benevolent of her sex in any land, and the Christian Maharanee Dhuleep Singh. These and previous names invite us to a few personal sketches of the most remarkable of the princes of India.

Historically they may be grouped in four classes, according as they are Rajpoot, Maharatta, Sikh, or Mahomedan. The three last are of yesterday, owing their very existence to the British alliance or protection under the alternate systems of subsidiary engagements and the balance of power. The Hindoo sovereigns of Rajpootana, and also of Nipal, rightfully claim, though by adoption, an antiquity compared with which the oldest genealogies of the pedigree-hunters of Europe are modern. No descent can be traced further back than that of the sun-race of India, save in the case of the two tribes of the Jews. But the houses of Rajpootana also have been preserved from extinction at the hands of Mussulman and Maharatta only by the English sword and English law. Even the most independent dynasty of all, that of Nipal, has been sovereign in the hills between Behar and Tibet only since 1769, or after Clive, when Prithi Narain, the Chief of Goorkha, was invited to assist one of the three branches of the reigning house against his rivals. We do not count Nipal as within our system of feudatory States, although its late Premier, Jung Bahadoor, was a faithful subordinate ally of ours, and, before his death, had the joy of having a grandson born to him, who will succeed the present Maharaj Dheraj on the throne at Katmandoo. So much independence does Nipal possess, though in a sense a vassal of China on the one side and of British India on the other, that the Hindoos look on its secluded valleys as the last retreat of their faith. There, too, the Maharatta pretender, Nana Dhoondopant sought an asylum in 1857, as other Hindoo State fugitives had done before him, and there he is believed to have perished miserably. The Maharaj Dheraj, who nominally rules Nipal, and is now forty-eight years of age, claims descent from the same branch of the Sesodhea Rajpoots as the ruling house of Oodeypore. His heir-apparent, Trilok Beer Bikrum, married the daughter of the Mayor of the Palace, the late Maharaja Jung Bahadoor, who visited England in 1847, and had a principality of his own, where he exercised sovereign powers.

The photograph of the representative of the oldest of all the Hindoo Sovereign houses, the Maharana of Meywar, or Oodeypore, as given in Mr. Wheeler's book, fails to do justice to the purity of the type of face. It is the boast of the family that they never submitted to give a daughter in marriage to the Mahomedan rulers of Delhi; nay, that for long they refused to intermarry with the other houses who had thus degraded themselves, although under compulsion. But when, for the common weal, it became necessary to form coalitions against the Mussulman Emperors, these excluded chiefs always stipulated for readmission to 'connubium.' When Oodeypore consented to grant this, the condition was made that the sons of its princesses should succeed the father in preference to elder boys by other mothers. This, however, so acted as to break up the confederacy by introducing family dissensions, of which the Maharattas took advantage. Holkar and Sindia thus began to seize what even the Mahomedans had failed to snatch away, and our intervention alone, in the interests of peace, perpetuated eighteen of the families. So jealously has Oodeypore preserved the appearance of independence, that not one of its sovereigns had condescended to enter Delhi since it ceased to be Aryan. The present Maharana, Sujjun Singh, who was just of age, or eighteen, was the first of his race to do homage at the Imperial city, but it was to the Empress who had saved his house, respected his honour, and guaranteed his rights for ever. When, on the death of the late Maharana Sumbhoo Singh, in 1874, the Maharanees and the nobles of the State were permitted to adopt the present chief, his uncle refused allegiance to the boy, and we have ever since kept him a State prisoner. In Sujjun Singh we see embodied the old nature worship of the Veda. Vishnoo, the Sun-god, was the deity of the Rajpoots ere yet, as a band of warriors, they left the ancestral plains of Iran, under that hero Rama, whom later generations adored as his incarnation. First of the warrior clans who followed Rama, and whose deeds the great epic of the Ramayana records, eldest of the Soorya Bunsee, or Children of the Sun, was the head of the Meywar house. There is no Hindoo who does not recognise that lad of twenty to be the legitimate heir to the throne of Rama. The genealogical tree of the present dynasty goes back with strict accuracy to Kenekseen, its founder, in A.D. 144. The most distinguished of the house was the eightieth in descent from Rama, that Bappa who took the fort of Chittore in 714. That was the capital till Akbar sacked it, and Oodey Singh founded the present city which bears his name. In 1661 Raj Singh built that marble embankment which surrounds Kankrowlee Lake for twelve miles, in order to feed the people in the great famine of 1661. Jey Singh surpassed him, in the construction of Deybur Lake, the largest in India, with a circumference of thirty miles. In spite of Mahomedan aggression and of the disastrous results of the policy of non-interference on our part, which some ignorant persons still advocate, the young Maharana still reigns over a population of more than a million, and enjoys a gross revenue of £640,000 a year. Of this only £25,000 is paid to the British Government, which has shown a generosity and a restraint in its treatment of the Rajpoot feudatories without a parallel in the history of conquest. His Highness enjoys a personal income of £225,000 after paying £240,000 to his vassals, £130,000 to temples and Brahmins, and £20,000 to the ladies of the Zenana. Such civilization as has penetrated the Aravell Mountains of Meywar, with their Mhair, Bheel, and Meena aborigines, is the result of the action of the British Political Resident, and of wise and cultured missionaries like the late Dr. Wilson and Mr. Shoolbred. The young chief has a finer career before him than any previous child of the Sun or representative of Rama.

In all that a Hindoo means by progress and enlightenment the older Maharaja of Jeypore and his family, however, are more remarkable. Sprung from the Cuchwaha clan of Rajpoots, one of the thirty-six royal races of the Hindoos, his Highness represents not only Rama, as the third house of Joudhpore does, but the great englightened astronomer Jey Singh II., whose observatories and abilities gained for him from Delhi the title of 'Sewaee,' or great. Though united to nine wives, and only forty-five years of age, the present chief has no children, nor has he adopted an heir. He rules two millions of people, and has a privy purse of £475,000, from which he liberally encourages art and education. The Sambhur Lake of Jeypore and Joudhpore, famous for its salt, is now worked by the British Government in the interests of India, and to the advantage of the chiefs.

Most remarkable of all our feudatories is one who, next to Cashmere, is the youngest of them in origin, the Maharaja Sindia. Sivajee, first of the Maharattas, left successors so contemptible that that great genius of war is now represented by an obscure princeling who owes his position to us. Sivajee's Peishwa, or Mayor of the Palace, too has passed away, the last pretender to represent him being the Nana. But the Maharattas still live in the three houses of Sindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, originally shepherd lads who sought a career in arms. The photograph of Sindia, in the Delhi quarto, reveals the whole man and his history, even more than the well-known picture of our own Henry VIII., whom he resembles. Yet even in this house, which is but of yesterday, twice the chiefs have been heirless and refused to adopt, and twice we have interfered to perpetuate the Principality. Ranojee was the slipper-bearer of the Peishwa, who rewarded his fidelity by making him leader of the body-guard. Ranojee it was who, by plunder like that which laid the foundation of many of our own noble houses, acquired the broad lands and fertile fields which still form the bulk of the State of Gwalior. His son, Mahadajee, was equally great as a statesman and a soldier. The defeat at Paniput, where in 1761 the Maharattas fought with the Afghans for that supremacy of India which we took from both, taught him that discipline was essential to success, and that the secret of that lay with the French and English. So he organised his marauding bands under foreign adventurers; he kept the Emperor his prisoner; he ruled India for years after a rough fashion, and he even mediated between the Peishwa and the English in the treaty of Salbye. When he died in 1794, his grand-nephew carried out a much restricted power amid all the fluctuations of our policy, till 1827, when he died without an heir, natural or adopted. Now was made evident that influence of women of strong will and great ability, which has ever been characteristic of the Maharattas, and which the late Meadows Taylor has well described in his tales. The younger widow, Baiza Bace, became regent, marrying her daughter to an adopted prince known as Jankojee. His weakness and her will and wealth resulted in confusion, till she was removed from Gwalior, and he died, refusing to adopt. It is not improbable that, in the circumstances, Lord Ellenborough would have declared for annexation, but the Cabul disasters and the prospect of trouble in Scindia's State led to recognise the adoption of the present chief by the widow, Tara Rance. Bageernt-Rao, a child of eight, became Maharaja under the title of Jyajee Rao Sindia, but only to see the trouble and confusion caused by a disputed regency, and closed by the British interference at Maharajpore and Punniar in 1843.

From his childhood Sindia has thus owed his position and preservation to the English. His minority was passed under the ablest British officers, like Macpherson and Richmond Shakespear, and he has long time known the value of counsel and services of Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, the ablest Maharatta administrator of recent times. All that a native statesman could do for Gwalior, Dinkur Rao did, and his Memorandum on the government of India, written at Lord Canning's request, remains a treasury of valuable, because honest and experienced, opinion from the native point of view. When Sindia's troops, which had happily been reduced to 6000 cavalry, 3000 infantry, and 32 guns, mutinied against him and us in 1857, his own inclinations, as well as the support of Dinkur Rao and of the Political Resident, kept him loyal. Lands and honours were heaped upon him, but these he considered nothing to the increase of his new army and the restoration of the fortress of Gwalior. His force was raised to 5000 infantry, 6000 cavalry, and 48 guns; but reasons of state, of peace, of imperial necessity, forbad the rocky fastness of Gwalior to be garrisoned by any but British troops. Lord Lawrence and every Viceroy has been asked to make Sindia cup full, by a concession which is impossible, as much in the chief's own interest, as the experience of 1857 has shown, as in that of the peace of the Empire. Disappointed in this, Sindia has thrown all his energies into the disciplining and arming of his troops, and has got as far as gotten an arsenal and manufactories. He has all the soldier instincts of his early predecessors, Ranojee and Mahadajee. He resembles the latter in his attention to State affairs, and his consequent influence with the people. All the more that his education is slight, his natural character manifests quick observation, keen shrewdness, and a decided will, while over the whole there is a bluff and soldierly tone which attaches men to him, and gives our officers an interest in him even when they are compelled to refuse him the impossible. He rules 2,500,000 people in a country the size of Scotland, and is possessed of great wealth, increased by an annual revenue of £1,200,000 a year, which he spends occasionally with a wise generosity. His discontent about Gwalior, his arsenal, and his application of the short service system to his army, by which it is said all the males of the country are being trained for war, will always make him the subject of suspicion and unfriendly remark. But under the guidance of men like Sir Henry Daly we have little fear of Sindia. He is a great frank school boy, fond of playing at soldiers, and he knows that there is a point at which even he will come into contact with the very strict though most liberal conditions on which he holds his patent. He is in the prime of life, or forty-five; and we trust the principle of his rule will ever be, as it has hitherto been, a loyal regard for the friendship of the Imperial Government. He was good to the people in the famine of 1869. He is princely in his public works. On the site of the old Phool Bagh building, erected to receive Lord William Bentinck in 1832, his Highness has created a magnificent palace and gardens at a cost of 150,000l. The palace was first occupied by the Prince of Wales. His convoy, including even that of the commission of General in the British army, have been heaped upon the present Maharaja of Gwalior. When, the other day, his Highness was invested, in the throne-room of Government House, Calcutta, with the highest insignia of the Order of the Bath, he burst forth in most uncourtly, but evidently all the more sincere, expressions of humble gratitude and fervent loyalty to her Majesty.

Not less remarkable, as a woman, is the Mahomedan Begum of Bhopal, whose house and herself have had a remarkable career, marked by devoted loyalty to the British power; or the Sikh Maharaja of Kuppurtulla, who married a Christian wife, established an American Presbyterian mission in his capital, and directed the observance of Sunday throughout the State, while his only surviving son was lately baptised a Christian; or the Christian Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, who has made England his home. Among the princes of India, also, the infant Christianity of Missions, not a quarter of a century old in the Punjab, has its first fruits. The Mutiny crisis proved that Christian civilisation means loyalty to the Imperial Power now, even as it prepares the way for such a degree and such forms of self-government hereafter as events may develop in the far distant future. Far distant—for the necessity which has just led to the passing of the Vernacular Press Act, by the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Calcutta, shows how seriously the privileges of a free people may be abused. Of the political danger and folly of allowing treason and rebellion to be advocated by a few discontented intriguers, under the veil of the vernacular languages, there can be no doubt. From the first, the Penal Code of Lord Macaulay, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Sir Henry Maine, has provided the maximum punishment of transportation for life, or imprisonment and fine, for attempts to excite a feeling of dissatisfaction with the Government established by law in British India. The new law is officially represented as intended to mitigate the severity of this provision in its application to seditious libel. Publications by natives in the English language are not affected by the Act.

The difficulties of our administration of India may be financial or economic, but we do not fear that any, which cannot be grappled with, will arise from the princes of the Empire, so long as a careful continuity is maintained in the feudatory policy of Canning and Durand. To that their successors have thus far adhered. The danger, so far as it is political, rather lies on the purely foreign side. The twenty years' administration of the Calcutta Foreign Office, since the Mutiny, has convinced the princes that their houses will be perpetuated, and the people that they will, by the same guarantee, be protected from outrage and intolerable exactions. Both are at rest. But as each new Viceroy is sent out, representing the Imperial Crown indeed, but selected under the influences of party, the risk is that he may break the continuity of that policy towards the frontier potentates, which, since the disastrous lessons of Cabul in 1838—40, Lord Dalhousie established, Lord Lawrence consolidated, Lord Mayo wisely adapted to new conditions, and such men as Sir Robert Montgomery in the India Council still jealously but not always successfully guard. With Russia just to the north of what is left of Kashgaria, Afghanistan, and Persia, and with the English Government called to take its proper part in the disposal of the question of Turkey in Europe and in Armenia, the temptation is always strong for the Viceroy of India to forget that, in all things conservatism is the true wisdom in the East. Unrest, change, fussy action, even in reference to Canal, will soon break the charm and dissipate the strength begotten by the quietness and the confidence of our feudatory policy.

Russia, however, will always be a disquieting element in the political system of India. To go no farther back, ever since 1864, when Prince Gortschokoff issued his famous Circular Letter to the Czar's representatives at the various Courts, deprecating and disclaiming all further annexation towards the Himalayan wall of India, Russia has made almost annual advances. Her conquests must be looked at in the light of her diplomacy, and both in their effect on the quietude of our native princes and peoples. The Circular of 1864 was as false as the still unfulfilled pledges given to Sir Douglas Forsyth, when Lord Mayo induced the late Earl of Clarendon to send him to St. Petersburg to effect a frank and lasting settlement of the northern boundary of our Afghan policy. In keeping with both was the secret and compulsory annexation from Persia at the foot of the Caspian, and along the line of the Attrek, denied of course at St. Petersburg, but officially reported by our Minister in Persia. Not one whit worse than all three was the seizure and continued possession of Khiva, followed by the attempts on Merve, which have led the Chiefs of the Tekke Turkomans to return to their old allegiance to the impotent Shah. But because that seizure involved a direct breach of faith on the part of the Czar to the Queen, and on the part of Count Schouvaloff to the Ministry and to Parliament, it excited a degree of public attention which the preceding violations of honour and veracity ought to have called forth before it was too late. Owing to the deceitfulness of its diplomacy, even more than to the rapid advance of its power and prestige, towards Kashgar, Balkh, Merve, and Khorassan, Russia is a permanent source of disturbance to the good work we are doing in the civilisation of Southern Asia, and adds largely to our military expenditure from Quetta and Peshawur to Delhi and Agra, Calcutta and Bombay.

Meanwhile, subject to such a constant irritant, we may rest assured that, as our direct English systems of administration are working out remarkable results in the India of the People, our indirect control and guidance are, more slowly but not less effectually, civilising the India of the Princes.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,

WITH THE

SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,

Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONOURS AT THE

PARIS, VIENNA,

AND

PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITIONS.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

6, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,

OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDIGNS.

SUTTONS' COMPLETE COLLECTIONS

VEGETABLE SEEDS.				FLOWER SEEDS.			
No. 1 Collection	£10	10	0	No. 1 Collection	£2	2	0
No. 2 ,,	5	5	0	No. 2 ,,	1	11	0
No. 3 ,,	4	4	0	No. 3 ,,	1	1	0
No. 4 ,,	3	3	0	No. 4 ,,	0	10	6
No. 5 ,,	2	2	0	No. 5 ,,	0	5	6
No. 6 ,,	1	1	0				
No. 7 ,,	0	12	6				

Including only sorts suitable to the climate, and packed by an improved system, which ensures their arrival in fresh and good condition.

From Mr. J. M. HENRY, Superintendent Agri-Horti Society's Gardens, Madras.

JULY 3.—"We received the seeds and other things in excellent order. We have tried them all, and find them of first-class quality, not one seed failing to germinate, and this being our very hot season, everything was against them."

ALSO

LUCERNE, GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS,

AND ALL

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

☞A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH ORDER.

SUTTONS' INDIAN GARDENING GUIDE

May be had

GRATIS AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER;

OR

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta;

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., Bombay;

(by sending One Anna for Postage,)

or Post Free on application to

Suttons Sons

THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,

READING AND LONDON, ENGLAND.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including even Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE,

R SALE

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c,

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Offices and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION

CONTENTS.

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa*.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
POST STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO.